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Wednesday, March 23, 1983
Chaitra 2, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday March 23, 1983/Chaitra 2, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री हरिकेश बहादर अध्यक्ष महोदय, डी०टी०सी० में आज हड़ताल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो टाइम से आ गये, आज तो थोड़ी सी ही घंटी बजी है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आज किसी तरीके से आ पाये हैं, नहीं तो आ नहीं पाते । सारी की सारी बसें बन्द हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बड़ी कठिनाई है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : या तो डी०टी०सी० की हड़ताल खत्म करवाइये, या हम लोगों की बसें बढ़वाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, तुम्हारी बस चलवा देते हैं ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: इस पर कोई बहस होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, इनकी चुनी हुई असेम्बली बैठी है, मट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब पार्लियामेंट बैठी है तो असेम्बली इसमें क्या करेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It is their job; not yours.

आप उनके काम में अनाधिकार क्यों करते हैं ?

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के विस्तार के कारण हानि

+

***349. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के विस्तार के लिए 1600 करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना तैयार की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस विस्तार योजना के परिणामस्वरूप हानि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या इस हानि का निर्धारण कर लिया गया था और यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) क्या इस हानि का कारण भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड द्वारा सप्लाई की गई मशीनें/संयंत्र थे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) The approved cost estimate of Bhilai Steel Plant expansion project is Rs. 1600.5

crores and the project is at an advanced stage of implementation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c and (d). Do not arise.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री ने गोल-गोल उत्तर दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गोल-गोल ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : गोल-गोल का ट्रांस्लेशन क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: गोल-गोल का ट्रांस्लेशन है लड्डू ।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : जीरो ।

AN HON. MEMBER: Round and round.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He represents the Earth.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष म होय, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सभा के 7 अक्तूबर, 1982 के क्वैश्चन न० 390 और लोक-सभा के 11 सितम्बर, 1981 के क्वैश्चन न० 3923 के जवाब में जो बात मंत्री महोदय ने कही है, वह इससे कुछ भिन्न दिखाई दे रही है ।

मैं उनसे सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में जो महा-प्रबन्धक मि० भाटिया हैं, उन्होंने इस कारखाने में जो एक्सपैंशन का काम चल रहा है, उसकी लागत में जो वृद्धि हो रही है, उसके पीछे कारण यह बताया है कि बी०एच०ई०एल० से जो 700 हार्स पावर की मोटर उन्होंने लगवाई थी, वह जल गई । इसके कारण उनका आक्सीजन प्लान्ट समय पर नहीं बन सका और इस कारण लागत में वृद्धि हो गई है ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्लान्ट कब तक पूर्ण रूपेण शुरू हो जायेगा और जिस प्रकार का कारण मि० भाटिया ने बताया है, उस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय का क्या कहना है ?

श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे : मान्यवर, प्रश्न अगर आप देखें तो वह यह है कि

"Whether a Rs. 1600 crore scheme was formulated for the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant; if so, whether it is a fact that loss has been suffered as a result of this expansion scheme;"

"(a) whether a Rs. 1600 crore scheme was formulated for the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that loss has been suffered as a result of this expansion scheme."

इसका मैंने जवाब दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात बिल्कुल समझता हूं ।

श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे : जहां तक दूसरी बात का सवाल है, या सही है कि मेल से जो कुछ माल हमने खरीदा था, वहां पर एक्सपैंशन के लिये, उसमें कुछ डेफेक्टिव माल आया, वह माल हमने मेल को वापिस किया और मेल ने दोबारा उसको रेक्टिफाई करके हमें लगाने के लिए दिया । इसमें देरी जरूर हुई है लेकिन मुल्क के डेवलपमेंट की इस स्टेज पर इस तरह की बात का होना अनिवार्य है । मेल भी एक पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग है । हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी प्लान्ट पूरा हो जाए ।

आप ने यह भी पूछा है कि कब पूरा होगा । मान्यवर, मेरा जवाब है :

According to the revised commissioning schedule, all units except the 7th Blast Furnace will be commissioned in March 1984 and the 7th Blast Furnace

Complex will be completed in December, 1984.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मन्त्री महोदय ने यह बात स्वीकार की है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो काम होते हैं उसमें इस प्रकार की देरी और मूल्यवृद्धि होनी अनिवार्य है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं कहा है । उन्होंने कहा है कि तरक्की कर रहे देश में ऐसा होता है

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारा टार्गेट था उसके मुताबिक यह कारखाना मार्च-अप्रैल, 1983 में चालू होना था लेकिन इस विलम्ब के कारण इसमें एक साल की देरी हो गई है । आपके कथनानुसार अब यह कारखाना मार्च, 1984 में चालू होगा । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस हिसाब से मंहगाई और प्राइस इंडेक्स बढ़ रहा है, उसको देखते हुए इस 1600 करोड़ की योजना पर और कितने करोड़ लग जायेंगे—इसको माननीय मन्त्री जी स्पष्ट कर दें ।

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : अभी तक हमारा एस्टिमेट 1600 करोड़ का ही है । 28 फरवरी तक हमने उस पर 1151.05 करोड़ खर्च किए हैं और 1600 करोड़ में वृद्धि नहीं होगी, लेकिन यह सही है कि जो विलम्ब हो गया है, उसकी वजह से 1.05 मिलियन टन प्रोडक्शन का लास हो गया है ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश की उन्नति का यह भी मापदण्ड होता है कि देश में इस्पात की कितनी खपत हो रही है । इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात को बताएगी कि जो यह अनुमान है कि 2000 ई० तक देश में इस्पात आपूर्ति और खपत के बीच 13.4 मिलियन टन की कमी रहेगी, उसकी आपूर्ति के लिए कोई अल्पकालीन योजना बनाने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें कहां पैदा होता है ?

श्री एन०के० पी० साल्वे : इस सवाल से तो इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

SHRI S. T. QUADRI: The hon. Minister in his reply has mentioned about the expansion scheme of the Bhilai Steel Plant and the second part of the question was that because of the burning of the 700 hp motor there was a production loss. Sir, when the scheme has not been completed, the question of burning of the motor does not arise. Is it that this loss on account of the burning of the motor in the existing plants or is it that in the trial production itself, the equipment supplied by BHEL has failed?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: In reply to the question of the hon. member, I never confirmed that the delay was on account of the burning of the motor. I merely said that there was delay in supplies of some of the equipment ordered from BHEL. Therefore, the second part of the question of the hon. Member does not arise.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister with regard to the production of steel. There are three major industries in the country owned by the Government. These three steel industries were not able to achieve the target. Even if you take the figures of some years, they were not able to achieve the target. Despite this fact, I do not know why the Government is investing money in the same factories for expansion purposes. When you are not able to achieve the target, what is the necessity for the Government to invest more money for expansion purposes?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Firstly, as a matter of fact, we do not have 3 but we have 5 integrated steel plants in the public sector. Secondly, because we are not able to achieve the target to be able to

achieve the target we have to revamp and modernise the plants and once we have done that, it would be far cheaper to produce steel. It is one way to reckon the cost for a ton of production. It will be far cheaper if we augment the capacity of the existing plants than to put up new plants.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Modernisation is different.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, in my reply I said both. My second part of the reply was that expansion or augmentation of the capacity of the existing plants is much cheaper and it is one way to reduce the cost of steel per tonne.

Practice of Carrying Night Soil as Head Load

*350. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) measures taken by Government so far to end the inhuman practice of carrying night soil as head load by the scavengers which is directly related to the practice of untouchability;

(b) special allocations, if any, made by the Government during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods;

(c) the actual amount spent for the benefit and uplift of these people and the results achieved; and

(d) measures taken by the Government to implement the recommendations|suggestions of Commissions|Committees set up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The long-term solution to this problem lies in the conversion of all dry latrines into sanitary ones as part of the sanitation programme under the State Sector.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs have been providing matching assistance to the State Governments out of a limited allocation under the "Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955". The Scheme has components namely (i) machinery for implementation of PCR Act and (ii) liberation of scavengers. Under the second component of this Centrally sponsored scheme, matching grants are given to the State Governments for conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines in some selected towns.

(b) The total allocation for both the components of the said scheme during the VI Five Year Plan is Rs. 6 crores.

(c) The following amounts were released to the State Governments for the conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto 21-3-1983):—

Year	Amount related (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	63.00
1981-82	131.12
1982-83	171.35

In Bihar the eight towns, namely: Bihar-Sharif, Purnea, Chaibasa, Madhubani, Ranchi, Saharsa, Deoghar and Daltonganj have been made scavenging-free. The work in some other towns in Bihar and other States is in progress.

(d) The Government of India has not set up any Commission|Committee during the recent years.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी के 35 साल के बाद भी 2,968 स्माल टाउन्स के अन्दर 8 लाख सफाई कर्मचारी हैं, जिनमें 3 लाख 20 हज़ार लोग गांधी जी के देश में मला उठाते हैं । इस से लज्जा की ओर क्या बात हो सकती है ? माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बिहार के आठ-नौ कस्बों का ज़िक्र किया है ।

1982-83 में 171.35 लाख की राशि मंजूर की गई है । सरकार एशियाड में एक हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर सकती है, लेकिन सफाई कर्मचारियों के उद्धार के लिए यह कितने लज्जा की बात है कि आज भी वे सिर पर मैला उठाते हैं । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे कितने स्माल टाउन इफैक्टिड हैं ? आपकी शार्ट या लांग टर्म प्लानिंग क्या है और क्या आपने वर्ल्ड-बैंक एड से इसको जोड़ रखा है ? इसके अलावा आपने और क्या कुछ किया है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: My friend has said that about one thousand crores of rupees have been spent on Asiad. It is absolutely wrong figure that he has given. It is not a fact at all. (*Interrunptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): This is a very redicutions and michievous statement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: For the other part which he was telling I totally agree with my friend. It is obnoxous and ugly practice of carrying night-soil on the heads. It must go from this country. Various schemes have been implemented for this purpose. But you know that our country is a big country. There are a number of towns, both big and small towns, and there are semi-urban areas in our country. It is a fact that in many urban areas, in our country, still human wastes are carried manually. It is a fact. Now, since the Second, Third and upto the Fourth Five Year Plans, after a Committee went into this problem, they have given certain suggestions. So, we have tried many suggestons as recommended as to how to tackle this problem and how to check this practice. But it has not proved useful. That is why we are trying other methods. The Home Ministry has alloted an amount of Rs. 6 crores for the Sixth Plan for implementation of PCR Act.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The only way out is to convert the existing dry latrines in our country into low cost water-borne latrines. We are approaching like this to face this problem. The Ministry concerned is the Ministry of Works and Housing, and we are in constant touch with each other and we have drawn up certain schemes to convert dry latrines into low cost water-borne latrines throughout the country in a phased manner. It cannot be done in a single year, or a few years. It must be done in a phased manner. We are trying our best to convert the dry latrines into water-borne latrines, septic type etc. Of course, it will take a little more time. But definitely, it is the ambition of this Governmen that this ugly process should come to an end.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : यह मानवता का प्रश्न है । यह जो आपने प्लानिंग की है, यह कितनी अवधि की की है ? क्या आपने इसके लिए कोई अवधि दस वर्ष की, बीस वर्ष की या सौ वर्ष की निर्धारित की है या नहीं ? आपकी यह प्लानिंग कब तक समाप्त हो जाएगी ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are conscious of this fact, and we have discussed it many times and there is no doubt that this is a disgrace and should be eradicated as early as possible. But I am sure the whole House will appreciate that it is not possible to give a specific date.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, पांचवीं लोक सभा की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 69वीं रिपोर्ट में इस प्रश्न पर कुछ रिकमण्डेशंस की गयी थीं । उनमें व्हील बेरोज प्रोवाइड करने की बात कही गयी थी । जो मैला ले जाने वाली गाड़ियां हैं, जिन्हें बेरोज कहते हैं, वह आपने राज्य सरकारों को कितनी प्रोवाइड की हैं और राज्य सरकारों से क्या आपने इस के बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already replied this. We have tried all these suggestions that came to us, and about which the Committee went into, but this has not proved a success and that is why we are trying other method . . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: As the hon. Prime Minister said, this is a crime against humanity. It is most shocking and atrocious practice and those who indulge in this comprise the lowest rung of the sarvahara. The long term solution to this problem is not just by converting the dry latrines into sanitary ones, but also in direcing our attention towards those who indulge in this because of their socio-economic plight. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether he would consider my suggestion of issuing a directive to pay special attention to this, under one of the relevant provisions of the 20-Point programme, so that those who per force have to perform this inhuman task are given special priority in the programme of economic upliftment. These people are the weakest of the weak.

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise 1 out of this; it is a suggestion.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I would like to say that the supply of wheel barrows has not proved completely useless. In many towns, wheel barrows have been supplied and I have myself supplied these in 1960 when I was Chairman of the Ujjain Municipal Committee and it proved very successful and it was welcome. It will definitely take time to convert these dry latrines into water type latrines and flush type latrines. But now State Governments have given different types of latrines and these are being constructed in lakhs. Apart from that under the UNDP assisted projects feasibility studies are being prepared for more than 100 towns. Similarly, the World Bank has also agreed to consider similar project forms in Tamil Nadu. I fully agree that this is an obnoxous practice and we should do all possible things to remove this practice. As has been suggested by the Hon. Members, even a greater stress should be given on this type of programme under the 20-Point Programme.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी सिन्धिया साहब ने कहा कि यह आर्थिक प्रोग्राम है लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें आर्थिक प्रोग्राम का कोई मतलब नहीं है । यह देश के ऊपर, आपके ऊपर और हमारे ऊपर भी कलंक है क्योंकि अभी तक आपने इसको समाप्त नहीं किया है और न ही यह खत्म हो सका है । कितनी जल्दी इस माथे के कलंक के टीके को धोया जा सकता है, क्योंकि कोई और दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है ?

श्री मोहम्मद ऽसरार अहमद : अपनी तीन साल की गवर्नमेंट में इन्होंने क्या किया है । . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप क्यों बीच में चिल्लाते हैं ? आप तो यूथ कांग्रेस के लगते हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**)

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि भारत सरकार ने हाल के वर्षों में कोई आयोग या समिति गठित नहीं की है । इसका मतलब है, पहले कोई समिति गठित की गई थी । वह कौन सी समिति थी और उसकी सिफारिशों को क्यों नहीं कार्यान्वित किया गया ? प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार आज इस सदन को आश्वासन देगी कि बाइ आर्डर सिर पर मैला ढोने का जो सिस्टम है, वह समाप्त हो जाये । इस सत्र में आप एक विधेयक लाइए कि जहां कहीं भी सिर पर मैला ढोया जायेगा वह एन्टी कांस्टीट्यूशन और एन्टी ह्यूमेनिटी है और इसको कोई भी मानव-जाति बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी । आप कह देंगे कि मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूं यह बड़े शर्म की बात है तो क्या सरकार इसके लिए जवाबदेह होगी ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : आल्टरनेटिव नहीं है तो क्या होगा ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ब्राह्मण क्यों नहीं मैला ढोता है ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I don't know what they are getting excited about, Sir. All I said is that you cannot ban an activity unless you are able to provide an alternative employment for them. These people will be out of jobs. That is the problem. I have no objection to doing it myself and I might tell him that in Gandhiji's Ashram and other places I have cleaned latrines.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सिर्फ वे लोग ही क्यों मैला ढोते हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Sir, his specific question was about the Committee which had gone into the problem. He wanted to know about that Committee. The Committee was under the Chairmanship of late Prof. N. R. Malkhani, and it was known as the Scavenging Conditions Inquiry Committee. It was set up in 1957 and he submmited his Report in 1960. It was basically, in fact, implied only for a programme for preventing the practice of carrying night soil. That is why it suggested wheel barrows and other things. As I have already said it has not proved somewhat successful. It has not proved a wholesale success. That is why we are now trying other schemes to convert the dry latrines into low cost water seal latrines or low cost sanitary latrines. So, these are the schemes. The Housing Ministry also has certain other schemes.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Sir, I am happy the Hon. Prime Minister was kind to take part in this particular subpect. I would like to know from hon. Minister for Home, whether the Government of India is considering any proposal to show some other profession to these particular communities? If so, what are the other alternatives that you have presented so far and what are the alternative methods that have been taken up by the Government? So, it is not only the question of our intention on this particular subject, but the fast is that it is also a question which is engaging our attention fr the last several years to find out what is the alternative.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I may inform the Hon. Member that in certain towns in the State like Bihar the practice of carrying night soil has been abolished. They have also writeen to us that they have also provided some alternative jobs to these people who become jobless.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार में कहीं भी और किसी भी जिले में समाप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The towns are Biharshariff, Purnia, Chaibasa, Madhubani, Ranchi, Saharsa; Deogarh and Daltanganj.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी जो इन्होंने बिहार शरीफ और पूर्णिया आदि के बारे में कहा है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं इसको चैलेंज करता हूं । यह गलत रिपोर्ट है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता करवा लीजिये ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : गलत रिपोर्ट है ।

Why is he misleading the House?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This is the report that we have received from the Bihar Government. If the hon. member so desire, we will check it up again.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is there any government in Bihar?

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : मला उठाने वाले लोगों को रिजर्वेशन कोटा में गिना जाता है । कोई और जाति के लोग मेला उठाने का काम नहीं करते हैं। तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के रिजर्वेशन कोटा में से मैला उठाने वालों को निकालेंगे क्या ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We will consider it.

Capacity Utilisation of Tarapur Atomic Power Station

*352. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant was originally designed to generate 200 megawatt and when the plant was commissioned in 1969, it was claimed that its both reactors would generate 210 megawatt for 100 hours in turn, a target which is yet to be achieved;

(b) whether it is also a fact that both the above units have never exceeded 185 to 190 megawatt and laundry equipments for treatment of radio active radiation go out of order very often; and

(c) if so, whether Government have ever analysed and examined why the units in Tarapur lag in the context of the information on that similar plants established by this firm in other countries are running on full capacity and reasons for frequent breakdown of laundry equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The rated capacity of Tarapur Nuclear Power Plants was fixed at 210 MW each which had been achieved on several occasions. However, it became necessary to restrict the operating power level due to deficiencies in station equipment and grid. The present power level is around 160 MW due to uncertainties in supply enriched uranium.

(c) The performance of the Station compares well with similar reactors of the same generation elsewhere. There has been no break down of laundry equipment.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि बिजली घर के उपस्करों में तथा ग्रिड में कमियां रहने के कारण यह आवश्यक हो गया कि बिजली घर के प्रचालन के दौरान विद्युत स्तर सीमित रखी जाए । कमी को तो आपने मान लिया है, और साइंस रिपोर्टर के अनुसार रेडियो धर्मिता विकिरण के कारण उस कारखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की मृत्यु के समाचार आये हैं ।

यहां जो आपने जवाब दिया है उसकी आखिरी पंक्ति में यह कहा है कि समृद्ध यूरेनियम की सप्लाई अनिश्चित रहने के कारण बिजलीघर का वर्तमान विद्युत स्तर लगभग 160 मेगावाट हैं । लेकिन पहली पंक्ति के अनुसार यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि समृद्ध यूरेनियम की आपूर्ति में देरी के कारण, या न होने के कारण ही विद्युत स्तर 160 मेगावाट नहीं बल्कि कमी के कारण उपस्करों, कारखाने और ग्रिड में कमी रहने के कारण ही विद्युत स्तर इतना नीचे है । तो क्या इन कमियों को दूर करने का कोई उपाय आपने सोचा है ?

श्री शिव राज वी पाटिल : हमने इन कमियों का अध्ययन करके दूर करने का प्रयास किया है और वह प्रयास जारी है । यह जो ऐनरिच्ड यूरेनियम इस प्लान्ट के लिये बहुत जरूरी है वह लाने की और उसकी क्षमता बढ़ाने की हमारी तरफ से कोशिश जारी है । जो ग्रिड में डिफेक्ट आ गये थे उसमें कुछ कमियां थीं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश की है और दूसरी चीजों को भी ठीक करने की हमने कोशिश की है ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अपने समृद्ध यूरेयिनम की आपूर्ति के अनिश्चित रहने की बात कही है । अभी हाल में फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति श्री मितरां आये थे और उनसे आपका कोई समझौता हुआ था समृद्ध यूरेनियम की आपूर्ति के लिये, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस आपूर्ति में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ? इसकी आपूर्ति की पहली खेप देश में कब पहुंची

थी ? यह देर क्या इसलिये तो नहीं हो रही है कि फ्यूअल रीप्रोसेसिंग के सवाल पर कोई स्नैग तो नहीं हुआ, या समझौता में कोई कठिनाई हो रही है ? इसके कारण यह देर हो रही है । क्या आप यह अवगत करायेंगे कि पहली खेप कब आयेगी और इसमें देर क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : फ्रांस के साथ बातचीत हुई है और उनके साथ समझौता हुआ है, कान्ट्रेक्ट हुआ है, उस पर सिग्नेचर भी हुए हैं । जल्दी से जल्दी एनरिच्ड यूरेनियम हमको मिल सकता है और उसे हम उपयोग में ला सकते हैं। प्रोडक्शन का काम चालू है ।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने रि-प्रासेसिंग के बारे में पूछा था कि उसके बारे में कोई स्नैग तो नहीं रह गया है ?

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : मैंने आपको बताया है कि फ्रांस के साथ समझौता हुआ है, उस पर हस्ताक्षर भी हुए हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि रि-प्रोसेसिंग के सम्बन्ध में उसमें कोई स्नेग नहीं आया है और एन-रिच्ड यूरेनियम हमको मिलने जा रहा है ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : देश में जितने परमाणु बिजली घर हैं, उनमें क्षमता के अनुरूप उत्पादन न होने के कारण हमें ऊर्जा का संकट समय-समय पर भुगतना पड़ता है । बार बार यह बताया गया है कि रेडियो धर्मी तत्वों के अभाव के कारण यह संकट आता है । क्या इस प्रकार के वैकल्पिक स्वदेशी स्रोत जो कि रेडियो धर्मी हो सकते हैं ; उनके बारे में अध्ययन कर के उनके माध्यम से हम अटोमिक पावर स्टेशन चलाने के बारे में कोई योजना बना रहे हैं ?

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल : यह कहना थोड़ा सा गलत होगा कि सिर्फ रेडियो एक्टिव फ्यूल न मिलने की वजह से यह हो रहा है। हमारा जो तारापुर का बिजली-घर है, वह एन–रिच्ड यूरेनियम पर चलता है, मगर जो दूसरे विद्युत निर्माण करने वाले हमारे अटोमिक पावर स्टेशन हैं, उनमें एन-रिच्ड यूरेनियम इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है, नैचुरल यूरेनियम इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । हमने अपने देश में जो प्लान्ट बनाये हैं, उनमें एन-रिच्ड यूरेनियम से बिजली बनाने का हमारा प्रयास नहीं है बल्कि नैचूरल यूरेनियम से बिजली बनाने का प्रोग्राम है । हमने ऐसे प्लान्ट लगाये भी हैं जैसे कोटा में लगाया है । उस प्रकार के प्रयत्नों की वजह से आगे चलकर केवल फ्यूल न मिलने की वजह से हमें कोई तकलीफ होगी, ऐसा नहीं लगता है ।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I was told that the Madras Atomic Power Project at Kalpakkam in my continuency though it was started in 1965, has not started the production yet. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the Government of India is meeting the requirement of heavy water for Kalpakkam project, whether indigenoualy or by imports?

SHRI SHVRAJ V. PATIL: The process of commissioning the reactor is going on. It has to be tested and so many other things have to be done. As far as the heavy water is concerned, we are trying to get it from outside. We are trying to produce it here. We are trying to upgrade also and then commission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, this question is not as innocent as it looks. The Tarapur Atomic Power Station was set up by Dr. Bhabha as one time expansion in order to prove that atomic energy can generate electricity and do some useful thing. There was a lot of propaganda that it is useless. So he

wanted to show that he could do so. Now, when the capacity utilisation goes down, there is always suspicion that the fuel rods which are being inserted there, they are being pulled out ahead of time which means that you are producing fissile plutonium. Perhaps a suspicion then grows that may be you are stock-pilling bombs. I asked this question because in the international Press, there has been great speculation that the Government of India is secretly stock-piling fissile plutonium out of Tarapur plant and this is why the electricity generation has gone down. Is there any truth in that?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I deny that there is truth in it. Our policy about the atom and the power in it is very well declared to the would. We believe in peaceful use of atom and atomic energy.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean to say that Swamy is not as innocent as he looks.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, Sir, the point of matter is that the electricity has gone down.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rajda:

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. When we are not getting from the United States of America uranium and heavy water.....

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question No. 353.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a very pertinent question. I thought I could ask a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: May I pass on?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am very much present here.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a mild threat!

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: May I ask.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 353.

Closure of Coca Cola Export Corporation

*353. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Ministry be INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) since when Coca Cola Export Corporation closed down its operation in India;

(b) whether this company has been wound up;

(c) if not, the time limit provided to them; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the company is delaying the winding up for exploring a possibility of reviving its operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Reserve Bank of India issued orders on 29th April, 1977 requiring the Coca Cola Export Corporation to convert itself into an Indian company with a non-resident interest not exceeding 40 per cent. The company was required to comply with this order within one year from the date of receipt of the order, i.e. by 5th May, 1978. The company put forth alternative proposals which were not approved by the Reserve Bank of India. The Company then informed the Reserve Bank of India that it would not engage in any manufacturing activity in India.

2. The Reserve Bank of India granted permission to the company to maintain an office in India upto 31st March, 1979, solely for the purpose of winding up its affairs subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that the Indian office of the company would not carry on by itself or in partnership or by otherwise associating itself with any others in any activity of trading commercial or industrial nature. The Reserve Bank of India has granted extensions from time to time to the company

to wind up its office, the last such extension being upto 30th September, 1983. The extensions have been granted in view of the many legal and adminisrative formalities and requirements connected with such winding up operations.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The Minister has stated in his very lengthy reply that the Reserve Bank of India has granted extension to Coca Cola etc. The entire country knows that Coca Cola came here from USA with Rs. 7 lakhs and they have already repatriated more than Rs. 7 crores. Though they were called upon to close down, extension was granted to them from time to time and a final warning was given to them that no further extension would be granted, you please wind up immediately. In spite of that, on one pretext or other, extension of time is being granted to them. When they have closed down their operations here, what is the motive behind their continued existence here ?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: First of all, I would like to say that the extension of time granted to Coca Cola for winding up operations is nothing unusual. In the past, we have granted such extensions to other foreign companies, which have ceased operation in the country. There are 14 such companies. Six of them have already wound up their operations and eight are in the process of doing so. When these companies ask for extension of time, it is usually given, keeping in view the merits of the case. So far as the reasons given by the company are concerned, they say that they have not yet completed their winding up opertaions. We have granted these extensions according to the conditions laid down by the Reserve Bank. They are supposed to give us periodical reports regarding the progress they have made in the winding up operations. In their reports they have stated that they have got certain cases pending in the courts, they have gone to the High Court against the income-tax assessments. In some cases, Government have also gone in appeal against the decision of the income-tax tribunal. In fact, this question should have been directed to the Finance Ministry, because it is the Reserve Bank of India which is giving the extension. This Company owes a big amount of money to the Government. At present it is estimated that the Company owes Rs. 32,47,431 to Government by way of taxes It is estimated that once all the other pending assessments are made, the Company would have to pay something like over Rs. 1 crore to the Government by way of pending taxes. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Government that this extension should be granted.

SHRI RATANSINH RADA: The reply of the hon. Minister is highly unsatisfactory from this viewpoint that it has taken 7 full years for this Company so far to make arrangements and still the winding up is not over. Even litigation, by any stretch of imagination, should not take more than seven years. If they owe us Rs. 1 crore, as stated by the hon. Minister they have got their assets in India. In Faridabad they have got their factory.

And there I would like to know, first of all, whether that factory is functions, because I am told that something fishy is going on there. Then I would like to know what is that.

The second thing is that this Faridabad factory has assets etc. in India and are enough to recover the dues to the Government. Then, what would be the final time limit by which they will go lock stock and barrel?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, first of all, regarding the final time limit, it is very difficult to say at this point of time what would be the final time limit by which they will complete their winding to operations. (*Interruptions*).

I may point out the reasons which they have given for asking for extension and also the progress which they have made so far.

While the Reserve Bank of India has permitted the sale of their fruit processing plant at Bulsar to M/s Foods and Inns Limited, Bombay, the Company has filed a representtaion against this order in

regard to the sale price. The sale price of other assets are being effected gradually. The sales tax assessment for 1981-82 is pending with the authorities. In certain cases appeals have been filed by the Income-Tax Department against the decisions of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Delhi. Certain appeals aganist the assessment orders by the Company are still pending with the Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeals), and also Writ Petitions challenging the reopening of the completed assessments of income-tax for previous years are pending in the Delhi High Court.

These are some of the reasons which have been given by the Company for seeking extension.

So far, as dus are concerned, I may point out that the Account of the Company with the Bank in Delhi has been attached by the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the amount ?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: The tax outstanding already is Rs. 32,47,431 for the assessment year 1970-71. The Bank Account of the Company with the City Bank, Parliament Street, is Rs. 3.26 crores. The Bank Account of the Company has been attached to the tune of Rs. 32,47,431 as per the direction of the High Court. The Company also cannot repatriate any funds to USA without the prior permission of the Income-Tax Officer concerned. So, you find that the Government dues are very well safeguarded.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: What about Faridabad factory?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir I do not know why the Industry Minister has taken the responsibilty of answering this question. Is the Industry Minister the Administrative Ministry of this? Sir, this is a very important provision of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which has put time limit subject to extension being granted by the Reserve Bank of India. The Finance Ministry is the proper Ministry. Sir, the guidelines have to be laid down by the Reserve Bank of India. They are all guidelines, I do not know way the Industry Ministry has taken the interest. Probably it is treated as a very important industry in this country.

Sir, I would like to know this. If the permission is not granted, then the business becomes a prohibited business, they cannot carry on any transaction. If they are not carrying on any business, what is the principle of extension behind this, I cannot understand. The assets will be available to you for the purpose of recovery . The assets do not become non-assessed. If the extension is granted, they will be here in this country, you can easily recover the dues. Why do you have to keep this Company alive under the law, under the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, permitting it to enter into transactions over which you will have no control? Therefore, I would like to know what is the principle behind this.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: First of all, I fully agree with the hon. Member that this question should have been directed to the Finance Ministry.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It was addressed to the Industry Ministry.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Could there be any objection?

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore they thought it a vital industry still.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: There is some confusion regarding this mater. The company ceased operation in December, 1977.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Law has permitted.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: They are not manufacturing coca cola concentrate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They are manufacturing some thing else

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: They have been allowed to keep office in Delhi in order to wind up their business only.

MR. SPEAKER: S/Shri Ramprasad Ahirwar and Atal Bihari Vajpayee are not present.

Rise in prices of Cars

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*355. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI GULSHER AHMED:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a satement showing:

(a) whether prices of Indian cars have registered steep increase during the last three years and, if so, details thereof;

(b) the reasons for this increase in prices and justification thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to bring down the abnormally high prices;

(d) whether Government are aware that despite abnormally high prices, there is still black-market in a certain make of Indian cars; and

(e) if so, the measures being adopted to stop the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statemnet

(a) The ex-showroom prices at Delhi of the Ambassador and Premier cars have increased by about Rs. 20,000 each since 1-4-1980.

(b) The manufacturers have attributed the price rise to increase in the cost of raw materials, components and other inputs, besides increases in Government levies.

(c) Government have impressed upon the manufacturers the need to hold the price line and to avoid price escalations. As a result of Government's dialogue with industry, the prices have remained stable in the last year and a half except for a very recent increase in the price of Premier Padmini car.

(d) and (e). The manufacturers have reported that no intending customer is required to pay a price in excess of the authorised price.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The reply given by the Government is:

"(a) The ex-showroom prices at Delhi of the Ambassador and Premier cars have increased by about Rs. 20,000 each since 1-4-1980."

For the last five years there has been complaints of the price hike, inferior quality of the premier car. The complaint has been that deteriorating sitation, prevails in the Premier Automobile Industry which is manufacturing cars. In this scientific age sophisticated machinery has not been applied; designs and other things have not been duly attended to. Time and again so many Committees have been appointed. BICP has also rejected their price structure.

In their reply it has been stated:

"Government have impressed upon the manufacturers the need to hold the price line and to avoid price escalation. As a result of Government's dialogue with industry...."

I would like to know, has there been only friendly dialogue with big industrailists or is there any seriousness of the Government of India to see that the price structure is as per the direction of the Government? Expert Committee was appointed by the Government of India to go into the price structure and the quality aspects of these cars. I would like to know what is the outcome of those reports and what steps have been taken to implement them? Please let me know the type of dialogue you had with the manufacturers. Please ensure that the prices come down and quality is improved.

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): As soon as I took over as Minister of Industry in August, 1981, I called all the automobile manufacturers exactly to discuss this matter. I told them in plain terms that arbitrary price increase of cars could

not be acceptable to the Government. Only those escalations, which are as a result of fiscal measures taken by the State Governments or the Central Government, which are the inevitable burden on the price, could be countenanced. As a result of that the hon. Member will see that except an increase of Rs. 3,000/- in Padmini car which was done only recently and which is said to reflect the increase in excise duty and which according to them is because of Sales Tax increase and increase in transportation charges, etc. no other price increase has been made.

We do not have any price control on the prices of cars.

It has been realised by the manufacturers that they should bring out new models. We also wanted that they should go in for modernisation.

Now, we are informed that both the Hindustan Motors and the Premier Automobiles are taking measures to bring about new models of cars. So, we are trying our best to see that new designs and better quality of car is available over the present models of Premier Automobiles and the Hindustan Motors. We will also try our best to see that the price level is maintained or even brought down if possible.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even after the dialogue the Government had with the Automobiles industry, the cars are supplied at higher prices, according to the reply given to us. So, I would like to know what is the effect and what are the results achieved of this dialogue? Even after the dialogue, they have not redued the price and other things. In views of this, will the hon. Minister assure us that the Maruti Udyog in the public sector will produce more cars to ensure and to see that the cheaper cars are available in the country and also the people of this country can utilise it? Will he also ensure that the production of cars is also maintained and the public sector undertaking will produce more cars so that the price would come down?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have already mentioned that the Premier Automobiles have told us that the increases in excise duty, in sales tax and transporation charges and other inputs have led to the increase in the price of car. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices goes into these matters and examine all the break-up of the costs and they give us the recommendations. Only on the basis of the recommendations of the BICP, we consider any further steps like price control. Of course as I said in the beginning, there is no price control as such but the mechanism of directional consultation and dialogue prevails upon the industry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What is the production of Maruti Udyog? My later part of the question is not answered.

MR. SPEAKER: That is yet to start production.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is very important because this is a public sector undertaking and it must produce cars.

MR. SPEAKER: They will produce.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But, Sir, that part of the question should be answered by the hon. Minister. I seek your protection.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Protection or production ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Regarding Maruti Udyog, I know the hon. Member is very well conversant with the facts. It has been our endeavour that these should be manufacturing fuel-efficient cars. We hope that this car will be in production by the end of this year. The cost level will be such as should be satisfactory to the general public.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Is it a fact that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has submitted a report in the year 1981 and in the report it has stated that these two companies are making handsome profits to the tune of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10000? Even after your dialogue with the car manufacturers, the price of Premier Padmini and Ambassador cars have been increased. In June, 1980, the price of

Premier Padmini was Rs. 35,064 and the price of Ambassador was Rs 35,862. But by September, 1981, the prices of Premier Padmini and Ambassador cars have gone up to Rs. 69,000 and Rs. 73,000 respectively. May I know from the hon. Minister that in spite of your consultation with the car manufacturers of the two companies and in spite of the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, how is it that these prices have been increased so much within a period of 15 months from June, 1980 to September, 1981? The prices have gone double in a period of 15 months. What are the main reasons for this?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The answers have already been given by my hon. colleague that during the last three years the ex-show room price has been increased by about Rs. 20,000 both for Ambassador and Premier cars.

Now, as regards the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, the facts supplied by the hon. Member are not very correct.

The report is still under consideration.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED: I have quoted the figures from the reply given in the House. In June, 1980, the price was Rs. 35,000 and, in September, 1981, the price became Rs. 69,000. In 15 months, the facts supplied by the hon. Member for this?

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : हम तो मंत्री महोदय की काबलियत और उनकी शान को ऊंचा करने के लिये समझते थे कि वह हमारे प्रतिनिधि हैं, लेकिन इस जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि वह कार वालों के प्रतिनिधि हैं और उनको इतना प्रोटेक्शन देना, जब की देश में कीमतें बढ रही हैं, ठीक नहीं। देश की भावनाओं को समझे बिना मंत्री जी इस तरह से जवाब देंगे तो पता चलता है कि बिग हाउस की क्यों प्रोटेशन दिया जाता है। जब आप स्टेन्डर्ड चैक नहीं कर सकते, उसकी क्षमता पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते तो कीमतें बढाने की इजाजत कैसे दे सकते हैं, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सम्मानित सदस्य धर्मदास जी हैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इनसे आनाकानी नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : उन्होंने कहा कि मैं कार वालों का प्रतिनिधि हूं। जैसे कि वह कार में बैठने वालों के प्रतिनिधि हैं मैं भी कार में बैठने वालों का उपभोक्ताओं का प्रतिनिधि हूं मैंने प्रथम कार्य यह किया ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो खेत की मेढ पर चलने वालों का प्रतिनिधि हूं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : हम सभी हैं, यह ठीक है । मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो कार बनाने वालों की बैठक अगस्त में हुई उसके बाद केवल अभी हाल में पद्मिनि वालों ने ही अकेले कीमत 3,000 रुपये बढायी । उसके बीच में नहीं बढी । जो पहली कीमत बढी उसका पूरा स्पष्टीकरण बी० आई० सी० पी० को दिया जिसका उसने परिक्षण किया, वह हमारे सामने है । यह बात सही है कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्यूरो पर आपको विश्वास है पूरा ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : ब्यूरो पर विश्वास करना पडता है ।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : जब उनकी एफिशियन्सी कंट्रोल नहीं है तो कीमत कैसे बढाने की इजाजत दी जाती है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय इस सवाल पर आधे घंटे की बहस होनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह बुनियादी सवाल है।

मंत्री महोदय बड़े बड़े लोगों का संरक्षण करते हैं और छोटे लोगों की भावनाओं की कद्र नहीं करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नोटिस दीजिये ।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The hon. Minister has told us that he had a discussion with the car manufacturers about the latest design and new car models. Did he get an assurance from them that the cars will be supplied at lesser cost or at reduced price?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: They are asking for certain fiscal concessions. They say that if they are given these fiscal concession, they will fix more reasonable prices for the new car.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item that 20,000 cars are being imported by Suzuki, a Japanese firm, in collaboration with Maruti Limited and, if so, what are the details of such import and what impact that has made in the prices of cars in the country.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am not aware of any such import of 20,000 cars.

परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए हैवी वाटर प्रोजेक्ट स्थापित करना

*551. **श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :**
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास के लिये हैवी वाटर प्रोजेक्ट स्थापित करना आवश्यक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास के लिये कोई व्यापक योजना तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तीन चालू भारी पानी संयंत्रों और दो उन भारी पानी संयंत्रों के अलावा जिन्हें चालू करने की कार्यवाही चल रही है, दो और भारी पानी संयंत्र भी महाराष्ट्र के थाल नामक स्थान पर और आंध्र प्रदेश के मानुगुरू नामक स्थान पर लगाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग ने सन्, 2000 तक 10,000 मेघावाट क्षमता के परमाणु बिजली घर लगाने का लक्ष्य रखा है । इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिये कई परमाणु बिजली परियोजनाएं भारी पानी परियोजनाएं तथा अन्य सहायक सुविधायें लगाने की योजना है ।

Application of constitution amendment

*354. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter relating to the application of relevant provisions of the Constitution (Fourty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976 and also the Constitution (Forty-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 as

applied to the State of J & K has been taken up with the Jammu and Kashmir Government;

(b) if so, what are the results and, if not, reasons thereof; and

(c) by what time the J & K Government are expected to agree for the application of these Constitution amendments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Apart from the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment Act, 1976, and the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978, referred to, it is proposed to apply at the same time the relevant provisions of the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1980, and the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Act 1982 which was recently assented to by the President on the 3rd February, 1983, also to the State of Jammu and Kashmir Accordingly, the proposal is bring actively examined and, after setting the policy and other issues involved, a formal proposal will be made to the State Government for their concurrence.

New policy and strategy for development of tribal areas.

*356. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have evolved a new policy and strategy for development of tribal areas and economic upliftment of tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) since when these policies and strategies are being implemented by Government;

(d) whether Planning Commission has issued guidelines to all the States/Union Territories and Central Ministries|Departments on the basis of the new policy and strategy;

(e) if so the criteria given to them to earmark funds and quantify the money for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan; and

(f) the Central Ministries/Departments which quantified the funds since adoption of the policy and strategy so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new strategy for tribal development is the strategy of the tribal sub-plan. The salient features of this strategy are identification of administrative units like a block or a taluka having a majority of scheduled tribe population, formulation of suitable plans and programmes pooling of financial resources for mounting such programmes and appropriate administrative structure for execution of the plans. The general policy is to promote positive socio-economic development of the scheduled tribe population, to protect them against exploitation, and to develop the sub-plan area.

(c) The new strategy is being implemented since the beginning of the Fifth Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Planning Commission guidelines, *inter-alia*, suggest quantification of funds for tribal sub-plan and Special Component Plan from the Annual and Five Year Plans, generally in proportion to the population of the two communities in the total population of the State, backwardness of the area and relevance of programmes. It has also been suggested to formulate appropriate programmes, adopt on-going programmes and exhibit the quantified provisions suitably in the State budgets.

(f) The following Central Ministries/Departments have quantified funds for tribal sub-plan areas:—

(1) Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(2) Ministry of Civil Supplies.

(3) Ministry of Commerce.

(4) Ministry of Communications.

(5) Ministry of Education and Culture.

(6) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(7) Ministry of Industrial Development.

(8) Ministry of Shipping & Transport.

(9) Ministry of Irrigation.

Setting up of Joint Venture Projects

*357. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have approved six joint venture projects involving foreign investment of about Rs. 14 crores in India;

(b) whether the projects will be set up in different parts of the country;

(c) if so, the places where such projects will be set up;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these projects will be 100 per cent export units;

(e) the countries that will be investing in these projects and what are the items that will be manufactured by these projects; and

(f) by what time these joint venture projects will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e) In the period October—December, 1982, Government have approved 10, hundred per cent Export Oriented projects, involving foreign equity participation. The total equity envisaged in these projects is Rs. 14.17 crores.

A statement showing details of these projects is laid on the Table of the House.

(f) These projects would be at various stages of implementation. It is difficult to project uniform completion schedule.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Indian party	Name of the Foreign Collborator	Name of the country	Item of manufacture	Location
1.	M/s. Rohtak & Hissar Distt. Electric Supply Co. (P) Ltd., Lucknow.	M/s. Paini Radfatori Verona	Italy	Radiators and heat exchangers	Chingapnttu, Tamil Nadu
2.	Punjab State Indl. Devl. Corpn. Ltd. Chandigarh.	M/s. Bellastra SPA, Milano	Italy	Furfaral	Gurdaspur, Punjab
3.	Shri S. P. Gupta, New Delhi	M/s. Siddik Productions, Kuwait	Kuwait	Sound recording and music recording	Bombay' Maharashtra
4.	Shri K. R. N. Menon, Madras . . .	M/s. France Aquaculture & M/s. Aquatech, France.	France	Breeding/export of prawns / prawn seeds	Karwar Distt., Karnataka
5.	M/s. LVR & Dong in Stone Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	M/s. Dong in Stone Industrial Co.	Korea	Stone products	Tamil Nadu
6.	M/s. Delta Hamlin Ltd., New Delhi. . .	M/s. Hamlin Inc., USA	U.S.A.	Relays & Reed Switches	UT of Chandigarh
7.	M/s. Magnetic Information Technology India, Chandigarh.	M/s. Magnetic Information Technology	U.S.A.	Magnetic Heads for computers.	Ropar, Punjab
8.	M/s. Clarion Fisharies Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	M/s. Japan India Trading Co. Ltd.	Japan	Fish Meal, Fish Oil etc.	Udipi Distt., Karnataka

Sl.No.	Name of the Indian party	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Name of the country	Item of manufacture	Location
9.	Shri Prem Kumar Ghaziabad (U.P.)	M/s. Tandon Associates Inc. USA	USA	Recording and Reding mangnetic heads for computers	UT of Delhi
10.	Shri Prem Kumar Ghaziabad (U.P.)	M/s. Tandon Associates Inc. USA	USA	Various kinds of harnesses, cable assemblies etc.	UT of Delhi.

"Pollution of Ganga Water"

*358.SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the survey of Central Pollution Control Board, the pollution of Ganga water is steadily increasing and that at certain stretches, it is not only unfit for human consumption but also unfit even for irrigation purposes; and

(b) how does it compare with the pollution reports of other important rivers of India?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Stretches of Ganga immediately downstream of Kannauj, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and Calcutta are polluted and the water in these stretches is unfit for human consumption, but is generally fit for agricultural purposes.

(b) In terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand only the river Sabarmati immediately downstream of Ahmedabad, is more polluted than the Ganga.

Separate Ministry for tribal Development

*359. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose having a separate Ministry for taking care of the development of tribals of India with a national policy for the development of tribals;

(b) if so, by what tune;

(c) if not, the reaosns thereof;

(d) is it a fact that State Governments are not making serious efforts for the speedy development of tribal areas in the country;

(e) the reasons for the disparity from State to State, sometimes from District to District in granting recognition to Scheduled Tribes; and

(f) whether Government will bring some Constitutional amendments where the tribals can get a national recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The question of creation of a separate department in the Ministry of Home Affairs for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under active consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). In accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution Scheduled Tribes are specified in relation to each State. There is no proposal to bring any Constitutional amendment to alter the existing provision.

Allocation for Tribal sub-Plan of West Bengal

*361 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to tribal sub-plan of West Bengal in the year 1982-83; and

(b) the amount of special Central assistance provided to West Bengal for implementation of tribal sub-plan for that year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The financial outlay of the tribal sub-plan 1982-83 of West Bengal is Rs. 23.32 crores comprised of Rs 19.22 crores of flow from the State Plan and Rs. 4.10 crores of Special Central Assistance. Besides, funds of Centrally sponsored schemes and institutional finance are expected to enhance the total size of the tribal sub-plan.

Offer of Soviet Union to set up a Giant size Nuclear Power Plant in India

*362. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to set up a giant size nuclear power plant in India;

(b) if so, details of the proposal and the capacity of the proposed plant;

(c) whether the Soviet proposal involved any technology transfer scheme; and

(d) whether the proposal has been studied and whether any decision taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) to (d) A Technical Team from India recently visited the Soviet Union to ascertain various technical details of the offer of assistance in setting up a nuclear power station in India. When the report of the Technical Team is received, the Government will examine the offer from various angles before taking a final decision.

R. & D. Facilities in Integrated Circuits Microporcessors Technology etc.

*363. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the facilities existing in India for research and development in Integrated Circuits, Microporcessors and L.S.I./V.L.S.I. Circuits Technology;

(b) the names and addresses of research institutes/Universities providing the aforesaid facilities with full details of the courses and research being conducted by them;

(c) whether there is any such Research and Development Centre in the University of Delhi also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Treatment Meted out to undertrials in Tihar Jail.

*364. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Three boys in Tihar appeal to Court" appearing in Indian Express, dated 12 February, 1983;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the allegations about torture and inhuman treatment meted out to three undertrial boys in Tihar Jail;

(c) what steps are being formulated/have been formulated to put a stop to this inhuman behaviour in jail;

(d) what action has been taken against the criminals and jail authorities responsible for the same;

(e) whether any surprise visit was made to this jail from time to time by persons in authority; and

(f) if so, how many such checks were conducted during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Additional District & Sessions Judge, Delhi, who was directed by the Delhi High Court on 11th February, 1983 to enquire into the allegations visited the **R&D Facilities in integrated Circuits,** the factory in the Central Jail, Tihar on 16th February, 1983 in connection with the inquiry. The details/findings in this regard are awaited.

(c) to (f) Juvenile prisoners are being lodged separately from other prisoners and are kept in Ward No. 2 in Central Jail, Tihar. This Ward has also cellular accommodation for separation of the prisoners at night. Every effort is made by the Jail authorities to ensure that on no pretext juvenile prisoners are left alone with the other category of prisoners.

Additional District & Sessions Judge, Metropolitan Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and other senior officers concerned are carrying out surprise inspections of the Central Jail, Tihar. The number of inspections carried out during 1980 1981, 1982 and 1983 are given below:—

S. No.	Year	No. of Inspection
1.	1980 (1-4-80 to 31-4-80	55
2.	1981	101
3.	1982	51
4.	1983 (upto 15th march)	7

During these inspections, no complaint of the nature, as mentioned in the news item of Indian Express dated 12th February, 1983 has been reported.

Two complaint boxes also exist in each Ward of the Central Jail, Tihar and the prisoners are free to put their complaints into these complaint boxes which are opened by the inspecting Metropolitan Magistrates/Additional District & Sessions Judges/Sub-Divisional Magistrates at the time of their visits.

High Price of Indian Colour T.V. Sets

*365. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that colour TV sets assembled locally out of the imported kits of Sanyo, Sony and Hitachi of Japan and I.T.T. of West Germany are costing three to four times more than the international prices of the same makes and models;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what effective steps Government would take to check the prices of colour TV sets?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Except the West German and South Korean kits which were imported by ETTDC, under the one-time ASIAD Scheme for assembly of CTV sets, no import of kits of any kind (including Sanyo, Sony, Hitachi), is allowed for assembly of CTV sets. This is also specifically stated in the Industrial & Licencing Policy for colour television receiver sets placed before Parliament on 25-2-83. Some imports of kits however may take place through the general facilities available for import of spares or through unauthorised imports which are declared and penalties paid thereon. As, this is not approved organised regular assembly, detailed information on prices etc. on such sets is not available with Government. For CTV sets assembled through the ITT kits imported through Electronics Trade & Technology Developvent Corporation (ETTDC), the Government had fixed a price of Rs. 8,000/- in Delhi inclusive of all taxes. From general market information available, this compares with a price of about 300-400 *i.e.*, about Rs. 3000-4000, for such a set abroad.

(b) Of the price of Rs. 8,000/-, about Rs. 4,000/ is for customs duty, excise duty, sales tax, etc. In addition to the duty element, the cost of manufacture is higher because of lower production levels, freight on imported components, etc.

(c) Government is making efforts to reduce prices by standardisation of components and setting up economically viable units. However, all these steps would take some time to have a significant effect on the cost.

Survey for setting up of Industries in No Industry Districts

*366. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Central Government have conducted a survey to locate no industry districts in the country;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted and the number of such districts identified in each State;

(c) the names of the districts in Gujarat which have been included in the list; and

(d) facilities being given to no industry districts under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) Eightyseven districts in listed in the statement attached, having no large or medium scale industry have been identified as No Industry Districts. Government has decided to give over-riding preference for grant of Industrial Licences to entrepreneurs willing to set up industries in these districts.

Statement

List of districts which have no Large or Medium Scale Industries

1. ASSAM
   1. Lakhimpur
   2. North Cachar Hills
2. BIHAR
   1. Aurangabad
   2. Bhojpur
   3. Khagaria
   4. Nalanda
   5. Purnea
   6. Saharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepur)
3. GUJARAT
   1. Dangs
4. HIMACHAL PRADESH
   1. Chamba
   2. Kangra
   3. Kinnaur
   4. Kulu
   5. Lahaul & Spiti
5. JAMMU & KASHMIR
   1. Doda
   2. Kupwara
   3. Ladakh
   4. Poonch
   5. Pulwama
   6. Rajauri
   7. Udhampur
6. KARNATAKA
   1. Bidar
7. MADHYA PRADESH
   1. Balaghat
   2. Bhind
   3. Chhatarpur
   4. Chhindwara
   5. Damoh
   6. Datia
   7. Dhar
   8. Guna
   9. Jhabua
   10. Mandla
   11. Narsingapur
   12. Panna
   13. Rajgarh
   14. Seoni
   15. Shivpuri
   16. Sidhi
   17. Surguja
   18. Tikamgarh
8. MANIPUR
   1. Manipur (Central)
   2. Manipur (East)
   3. Manipur (North)
   4. Manipur (South)
   5. Manipur (West)
   6. Tangnoupal
9. MEGHALAYA
   1. East Garo Hills
   2. West Garo Hills
   3. Jaintia Hills
10. NAGALAND
    1. Tuensang
11. ORISSA
    1. Balasore
    2. Balangir
    3. Boudh Khondmals (Phulbani)
12. RAJASTHAN
    1. Jaisalmer
    2. Sironi

13. SIKKIM

1. Gangtok
2. Gyalshing
3. Mangan
4. Namchi

14. TRIPURA

1. North Tripura
2. South Tripura
3. West Tripura

15. UTTAR PRADESH

1. Banda
2. Chamoli
3. Fatehpur
4. Hamirpur
5. Jalaun
6. Jaunpur
7. Pauri Garhwal
8. Sultanpur
9. Tehri Garhwal
10. Uttar Kashi
11. Kanpur Dehat

16. WEST BENGAL

1. Bankura
2. Cooch Behar
3. Darjeeling
4. Jalpaiguri
5. Malda

17. ANDAMAN & NICOBARISLANDS

1. Nicobar Islands

18. *ARUNACHAL PRADESH*

1. Kameng
2. Siang
3. Subansiri
4. Tirap

19. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

20. *LAKSHADWEEP*

1. Lakshadweep

21. MIZORAM

1. Aizwal
2. Lunglez.

"Guidelines for discharge of industrial effluents"

*367. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines are being framed and implemented in respect of discharge of industrial effluents in the rivers?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDH): Yes Sir, Guidelines in respect of 9 types of industries have been formulated and issued by the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution to all the State Boards and the concerned industrial units for implementation. The Work for the remaining 8 types of industries is in progress.

Setting up of Industrial Estates

*368. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up more industrial estates in order to industrialise places of industrial importance;

(b) if so, which places of Orissa, favourable for setting up industry, have been selected for setting up of industrial estates; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) The State Governments have

proposals to set up more industrial estates in order to industrialise places of industrial importance.

In respect of Orissa, the State Government have selected 55 places for setting up industrial estates as indicated below:

Name of District	Name of the places
Cuttack	Cuttack, Jagatpur Jaipur Road, Paradeep, Kendrapara, Chandikhol, Choudwar, Athagarh, Dharmandal, Darabis.
Sundargarh	Rourkela, Kalunga, Rajgangpur, Kansbahal, Latikhota, Sundargarh.
Sambalpur	Sambalpur Hirakud, Bargarh, Jaharsuguda.
Koraput	Koraput, Rayagada, Jeypore, Nowrangapur, Sunabeda.
Dhenkanal	Angul, Talchar, Dhenkanal, Bhuban.
Keonjhar	Barbil, Keonjhargarh, Joda, Anandpur.
Ganjam	Berhampur Chatrapur Ganjam, Aska Bhanjanagar, Parlakhemandi.
Puri	Bhubanesawar, Jatni, Khurda, Nayagarh Balugon.
Balasore	Balasore Bhadrak.
Bolangir	Bolangir, Titilagarh, Kantabanji.
Kalahandi	Kesinga, Khariar Road, Narlaroad.
Mayurhanj	Rairangpur, Baripada, Baisinga, Kalma Rejlok, Jharpokhoria, Jasipur,
Phulbani	Boudh, Phulbani.

Setting up of Cement Factories in the Country

*369. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of cement plants for which letters of intent have been given all over the country indicating their locations and how many of them have started construction activities;

(b) whether Government are going to cancel the letters of intent to such factories which have not started construction; and

(c) wheher Government are going to give letters of intent to other new entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A Statement indicating details of letters of intent granted for setting up additional capacity in Cement Industry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Parliament Library, See No. Lt. 6206/83]. Various steps are being taken by those holding letters of intent towards implementation of these letters of intent.

(b) Initial validity of letters of intent is for a period of one year. As and when requests come for further extension, the progress made towards implementation of letters of intent is reviewed and validity of letters of intent extended where only satisfactory progress has been made towards implementation of the letters of

intent. In other cases, the letters of intent are allowed to lapse.

(c) Yes, Sir. The applications received from the entrepreneurs will be considered on merits.

मेरठ के दंगे के दौरान गिरफ्तार किए गए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

3958. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक वीसा पर भारत आये तथा उनमें से कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक रहने के लिये मेरठ गये ;

(ख) ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या क्या है जो मेरठ में सितम्बर, अक्टूबर, 1982 में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दगों के दौरान अपने वीसा की समाप्ति के बाद गिरफ्तार किये गये अथवा खोजें गये ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) से (ग) 1-1-1981 से 31-12-1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान 4,41,577 पाकिस्तानी वैध वीसाओं पर भारत आये । 31-10-82 को 327 पाकिस्तानी उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले में ठहरे हुए थे । इन आकड़ों में वे 82 पाकिस्तानी शामिल हैं जिनके वीसा समाप्त हो गये थे । ऐसे केवल 5 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिय थे जिनके मामलों में मुकदमा चल रहा था ।

Decline in Industrial growth rate

3959. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1982-83 the growth in the manufacturing sector was only 2.5 per cent as compared to 8.2 per cent in 1981-82;

(b) if so, the industries that were affected worst;

(c) what were the causes for the same;

(d) what corrective measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation; and

(e) the targets fixed for 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) According to the Index of Industrial Production Base: 1970=100) compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the growth rate in the manufacturing sector during April-December 1982 over the corresponding period of the previous year is provsionally estimated at 2.2 per cent. The growth rate during April-December 1981 over the same period of 1980 was 8.0 per cent.

(b) The industries which showed a decline in production during 1982-83 (April-December) are Manufacture of textile; Manufacture of footwears other wearing apparel etc.; Manufacture of leather & fur products except footwear etc.; Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery; Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances supply; Manufacture of transport equipment and Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

(c) The slower growth rate could be due to differential performance of different industries on account of factors such as power shortages, international market conditions, industrial relations, short-term supply-demand imbalances, etc.

(d) Since 1980, Government have taken several important measures to improve industrial production. These include:

1. Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum sub-

ject to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years.

2. Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.

3. Permitting capacities on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due protection to small scale sector etc.

4. De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate sources of energy-

5. Special attention to the development of industries in 'No Industry Districts' and notified backward areas.

6. Creation of a special cell in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Department of Industrial Development) to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians.

7. Review of investment policies in order to provide a positive production orientation to the industrial economy is a continuous exercise.

The Union Budget for 1983-84 contains certain proposals aimed to encourage higher production.

(e) The document 'Annual Plan' 1983-84 is at present under preparation and the targets for 1983-84 are yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Shortageof Stamp papers

3960. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that public is facing great hardship because of the shortage of lower denomination stamp papers;

(b) whether it is a fact that a poor man has to pay much higher amount to the extent of Rs 20 per stamp paper if he wishes to execute a deed; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Delhi Administration has reported that they have received no such complaints.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) and (b).

Suggestions to States for execution of projects

3961. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has asked the States to be prepared to abandon projects in extreme cases where cost and time over-runs persist; and

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions given to State Government regarding the execution of projects?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the Annual Plan 1983-84 discussions with the Chief Ministers, the Planning Commission stressed the need for cutting down time and cost over-runs. The Planning Commission has also drawn the attention of the States to the need to frame realistic estimates and to make every endeavour for expeditious completion of on-going projects in order to cut down time and cost over-runs.

Formation of autonomous district regional Councils in States

3962. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) in which States, Council, i.e. Autonomous District Regional Council have been formed under Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). No autonomous District Regional Council as such has been set up. However, District Council envisag-

ed in paragraph 2 of Sixth Schedule have been set up in the specified autonomous districts of the States of Assam and Meghalaya and in the Union Territory of Mizoram. These are Karbi Anglong and North Cachar District Councils in Assam, Khasi Hills, Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills District Councils in Meghalaya and Pawi, Lakher and Chakma District Councils in Mizoram. A tribal Areas Autonomous District Council has been set up in Tripura and 6 Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council have been set up in Manipur under laws made by State Legislature and Parliament respectively. These are the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Acts, 1979 and the Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Act, 1971.

The Fifth Scheduled relates to settting up of Tribes Advisory Councils and not to District Councils.

Recommendations of Committee on Jail Reforms Regarding Tihar Jail.

3963. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations of the Committee on Jail Reforms (Justice Mullah Committee) regarding Tihar Jail; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The important recommendations made by the Committee on Jail Reforms (Justice Mullah Committee) regarding Tihar Jail relate to (a) increase in the number of jails in Delhi so as to provide for effective segregation and classification of prisoners in terms of sex, age, criminal record, length of sentence, security needs and correctional requirements.

(b) pending construction of new jails, trifurcation of the present jail;

(c) transfer of long-term prisoners to neighbouring States;

(d) provisions of free legal aid to indigent prisoners.

(e) strengthening of prison staff, their propoer training and rationalization of their service conditions.

(f) vocational training of the prisoners and their rehabilitations and.

(g) appointment of Boards of visitors.

(b). The Delhi Administration have taken the following steps in implementation of the abovementioned recommendations:—

(a) Land measuring about 78.62 acres for construtction of a new District Jail in Shahdara area has been acquired and efforts are being made to acquire land for another jail in Narela area. The capacity of Camp Jail is also being increased to 800 against its present capacity of 500.

(b) The work relating to trifurcation of the Jail has already been started and is likely to be completed soon.

(c) 158 life convicts have been transferred to Jails in Haryana.

(d) The Administration already have a scheme for free legal aid to the poor. The prisoners lodged in Tihar Jail also avail of the facilities provided under this scheme.

(e) One post of a full time. D.I.G. (Prison) has since been created in the senior scale of I.A.S. The proposal regarding sanctionaing of ancillary staff and rationalization of their service conditions are being processed. As regards training, the first batch of 22 staff members was deputed to the Jail Training School at Lucknow. After completion of training they have since resumed back.

(f) proposals for vocationals traming and productive work are being worked out by the Administration.

(g) A Board of Visitors is at present working and regular inspections are done by the Executive/Judicial Magistrates.

Grant of Freedom Fighters Pension in Maharashtra

3964. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Freedom Fighters' Pension pending with Central Government from Maharashtra District-wise;

(b) the number of the said Freedom Fighters in the age range of (i) 60 years, (ii) between 60 to 70 years, (iii) above 70 years as on 30 January, 1983, District-wise;

(c) the number of cases pending for (i) one year, (ii) one and a half year, (iii) two years, and (iv) above two years, District-wise;

(d) the reasons for keeping the cases pending; and

(e) the action Government propose to take to dispose of the cases speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 13,796. A district-wise list of pending cases is given in the statement attached.

(b) No age-wise statistics is maintained.

(c) In most of these cases, claims for pension has been made under the liberalised pension scheme effective from 1.8.80. The last date for receipt of applications expired on 31.3.82. No year-wise record have been maintained.

(d) Cases are pending either for want of verification|eligibility reports from the State Government and|or complete acceptable documentary evidence from the applicants.

(e) The following steps have been taken to expedite disposal of the cases:

(i) On request from the Ministry of Home Affairs, most of the State Government|U.T. Admns. including the Govt. of Maharashtra have set up special cells exclusively to deal with applications of freedom fighters under the supervision of senior officers. They have also been advised to initiate campaigns to clear all pending cases with them.

(ii) On the advice of Ministry of Home Affairs various States Governments|U.T. Admns. including the Govt. of Maharashtra have foremd State|District level Committees comprising prominent freedom fighters to consider especially such cases where the applicants have failed to produce requisite evidence due to destruction of records or the sufferings being in areas now in Pakistan or Bangladesh.

Statement

District-wise list of pending cases in Maharashtra State as on Feb. 1983.

S.No	Name of District	Number
1	2	3
1	Bombay . . .	619
2	Jalgaon . . .	274
3	Nasik	221
4	Nagpur . . .	1616
5	Usmanabad . . .	1530
6	Poona	562
7	Parbhani . . .	707
8	Ratnagiri . . .	113
9	Satara	1099
10	Sholapur . . .	790
11	Sangli . . .	1266
12	Thana . . .	273
13	Yeotmal . . .	94
14	Wardha	218
15	Raigarh . . .	63
16	Dhulia	119
17	Bhandara . . .	86
18	Buldana . . .	150

1	2	3
19	Chandrapur . . .	87
20	Nanded	243
21	Akola	227
22	Amravati . . .	262
23	Ahmednagar . . .	530
24	Bhir	899
25	Aurangabad and Jalna .	1235
26	Kolhapur . . .	513
	Total	13,796

Categorisation of Denotified Tribes as Scheduled Tribes

3965. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that denotified tribes have demanded their categorisation as Scheduled tribes for the purpose of reservations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the President of the All India Tapriwas and Vimukt Jatis Federation has made a demand for the implementation of the directive of Punjab and Haryana High Court in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yest, Sir, Their demands are that the names of their Castes (communities) which are included in the list of Scheduled Castes in the State of Punjab be deleted therefrom and that these may be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in that State.

(b) Yest, Sir.

(c) In the judgement of Punjab and Haryana High Court, it is suggested that Government of India may consider to delete Vimukt Jatis, to which the petitioners belong, from the list of Scheduled Castes and they may be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

The above proposal, along with others are being duly considered in consultation with concerned State Government|U.T. Administrations including that of Punjab and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments|U.T. Administrations including that of Punjab are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. Any amendment in the existing list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Research on Rural Roads Construction

3966. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Research has done any research regarding rural roads;

(b) if so, whether any demonstration has been made in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether U.P. Government have sought any advice from the Institute regarding the construction of rural roads; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A demonstration on quality control methods for rural road con-

struction was held as part of the three day Workshop on rural road development organised by the Indian Roads Congress in Nainital in July, 1981.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The U.P. Government had sought advice regarding specifications for rural roads in the Districts of Lakhimpur, Bareilly and Jalaun. The advice as requested by the P.W.D. of Uttar Pradesh was rendered by the Central Road Research Institute.

Import of Stainless Steel

3967. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether stainless steel is being imported into India;

(b) if so, the details of the countries from which it was imported during the last five years;

(c) the quantity imported from each country during the above period; and

(d) the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Imports of stainless steel are made by canalising agencies SAIL and MMTC and directly by others under the provisions of the Import Policy. Complete data is not readily available in respect of total imports of stainless steel made by all those eligible to import this item. However, the details of imports made by the canalising agencies are given below:

Steel Authority of India Limited:

Qty. in tonnes
Value : In Rupees lakhs (C&F)

	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Italy	561	70.23	347	51.74	256	43.67
Austria . . .			65	12.36	11	2.84
Spain			..	..	14	0.87
Japan	667	92.85	1134	168.81	592	156.66
France	47	11.92	..	..	80	7.26
U. K.	124	5.62	5	0.95	2	0.66
Czechoslovakia. . .	20	1.55	..	..	..	..
W. Germany . . .	1232	60.37	19	6.85	..	..
Total:–	2651	242.54	1570	240.71	955	211.96

The Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

Quantity in tonnes
Value in Rs. lakhs

Country	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Japan	10705	1364.18	7638	1106.66	15402	2890.99	2222	418.96	1630	338.77
U. K.	9	2.27	15	0.73	481	72.16	304	54.30	148	28.88
West Germany	896	117.20	2041	321.15	4290	787.21	324	93.95	3008	488.77
Sweden	272	62.85	3787	410.72	1997	387.54	262	70.60	735	161.25
France	365	49.61	2548	369.30	1168	183.12	43	15.22	1427	171.49
South Korea	3782	468.67	4052	534.34	4138	712.09	..	..	..	..
Canada	14	1.97	344	44.64	..	..	24	6.80	140	24.34
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	6.05
Italy	..	..	2516	364.63	6541	1062.84	2163	440.06	124	28.74
Austria	..	..	35	9.48	91	27.29	44	22.59	434	91.11
U. S. A.	..	..	2	1.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	834	198.58	79	19.51	935	179.87
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	12.11
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	50.82
Other adjustments	..	2.22	..	1500.00	..	870.42	..	91.90	..	..
Total	16043	2068.97	22978	4662.68	34942	7192.24	5465	1233.89	8911	1582.20

Evaluation Report of brought out by P.E.O.

3968. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Evaluation Reports have been finally brought out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation during the last two years viz. 1981 and 1982;

(b) whether he would refer these reports to some committee of experts to know the worth of these reports;

(c) how such a back dated information in such reports is useful for planning the projects;

(d) whether he would consider to revitalise the PEO with a view to bring out more purposeful reports; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Twelve (12) Evaluation Reports, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Most of the Evaluation Reports brought out in the last two years cannot be considered to be based on back dated information.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

.. ..**Licensing policy for fire arms ..**

3969. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of licensing policy of Government for firearms;

(b) whether Government are aware of the inadequacies of the present policy;

(c) whether Government will consider the rationalisation of the present policy; and

(d) if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Compared to provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in force during British regime, a liberal licensing policy has been followed in the new Arms Act of 1959 in force which replaced the earlier Act, after achievement of independence.

(b) to (d). Of late there has been an increasing incidence of crime involving use of firearms. Apart from unlicensed firearms, the involvement of licensed firearms in crime is also found to be on the increase. In view of this, Government had recently carried out a thorough review of the provisions of the said Act and a comprehensive Bill seeking amendments to the various provisions thereof had been introduced in Parliament. The Bill, seeks, in the main, to ensure that firearms do not come into the possession of anti-social elements and to provide for greater vigilance on the issue of licence for firearms and sale and transfer of these arms and for stringent punishments for offences under the Act. This Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and subsequent to the passing of the Bill by the Rajya Sabha, some more suggestions for amendment were received and some of these suggestions are proposed to be suitably incorporated in the Amendment Bill, before placing it before the Lok Sabha for consideration.

.. .. **"Areas of increased pollution"**....

3970. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in which pollution is increasing and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any proposal to educate people about environment pollution, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The pollution is mainly on account of increased industrialisation, urbanisation and use of chemicals and toxi substances. It

tends to become more pronounced in bigger cities and industrial areas.

(b) The environmental education programmes have been launched both in formal as well as non-formal sectors of education. Efforts have been made for training for all target groups, incorporation of environmental schemes in educational curricula, development of teaching material and aids, promoting the involvement of non-government organisations, mass media and other concerned organisations for propagating environmental awareness among the people.

(c) The Government have enacted the Air and Water Pollution Control Acts and have established the Central and the State Boards for taking measures to regulate pollution from industrial and domestic sources.

Operation of Mines by Private Contractors in Bihar

3971. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a large number of mines of lime stone, iron ore and other valuable materials exist in Singhum District of Bihar; popularly known as Kolhan; mostly populated by the tribals, if so, facts in detail;

(b) whether it is fact that most of the mines are operated by private contractors, if so, particulars thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the mines are being most unscientifically operated; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes Sir. Mines of lime stone, dolomite, iron ore; china clay, copper, asbestos, manganese and a few other minerals exist in this area.

(b) The mines are being worked by persons holding valid mining leases granted by the State Government. In some mines the lessee conducts the mining operations through raising contract system.

(c) and (d). Certain deficiencies like inadequate exploration, non preparation of geological map, non-employment of qualified technical personnel and unscientific lay o ut have been noticed during inspection by the officers of the Indian Bureau of Mines. Suggestions on the steps to be taken in this regard are given by the Indian Bureau of Mines to the mines owners. In certain cases prosecutions have also been launched.

..Category-wise details of Employees.. under the Control of Ministry

3972. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees, category-wise in each of the undertakings under the control of the Ministry;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, out of them, category-wise;

(c) whether orders for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been issued to each of the undertakings, both for initial appointment and promotion; and

(d) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST has been completed and if not, what steps are being taken to fill up the quota at the earliest and by what time the quota is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

..Examination of Problems of Heavy.. Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by his Ministry to examine the problems of heavy industry;

(b) what are the main items of the heavy industry proposed to be examined by the Planning Commission; and

(c) when report of the Planning Commission is expected on the problems and solutions of the problems of the heavy industry?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Examination of the problems of heavy industry is generally undertaken by the appropriate Ministries. In the context of the formulation of a perspective plan for the development of the principal industries, the Planning Commission have constituted the following Working Groups:

(1) Working Group on Iron and Steel;

(2) Working Group on Coal;

(3) Working Group on Petroleum;

(4) Working Group on Fertilizers; and

(5) Committee on Problems and Perspective of Mining, Earth Moving and Construction equipment.

These Groups have been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretaries of the respective Departments.

(c) The Reports of these Groups are awaited. These reports when received will be examined for appropriate action.

Tribals Domiciled in Assam Tea Gardens

3974. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribals from Chhotanagpur, now domiciled in the tea gardens of Assam are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes in that State;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what is the total number of tribals from Chhotanagpur domiciled in Assam; and

(d) steps being taken by Government for the welfare of these tribals who have left their home land and lost their identify in search of livelihod which was not availble in Chhotanagpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Some Communities among tea garden labourers of Assam domiciled from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar, including those from Chhotanagpur, have not so far been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Assam.

(c) As enumeration is done only in respect of those communities which have been specified as Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the number of tribals from Chhotanagpur domiciled in Assam.

(d) The demand for inclusion of Tea Garden Labourers in the list Scheduled Tribes in Assam has been made from time to time. This demand, alongwith other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations are being After obtaining full comments from all concerned State Governments|U.T. Administrations including that of Assam and the Registrar General of India. After obtained full comments from all the State Governments and U.T. Admns. needed for a comprehensive revision of the lists of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the matter will be further processed according to the provisions of Article 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Foreign Technology for Manufacturing of Latest Computers

3975. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronic Commission has decided to purchase foreign technology and go in for collaboration with a suitable foreign company for manufacturing latest computers;

(b) if so, whether any other major project has also been undertaken by the

Electronics Commission to be set up during 1983, like 'Indonet'; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. INDONET and a Computer Aided Design project are being undertaken in 1983.

(c) INDONET to be implemented by Computer Maintenance Corporation (CMC) will be a network of computers situated in different cities for developing and promoting the use of computer for industrial, commercial and other data bases. An important example of the application would be the interconnection of various branches of banks, financial institutions, industries etc. The Computer Aided Design (CAD) project is to be implemented by the Department of Electronic itself. The project aims at the development of applications of computers for design in civil, mechanical, chemical electronics and other engineering areas, and at helping designers use powerful software packages to develop optimal engineering designs.

Long range colour T.V. Policy

3976. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while welcoming Government's announcement regarding the long range colour television (CTV) policy, the Indian T.V. Manufacturers' Association has strongly expressed itself against throwing open CTV industry to all sectors, including the large houses; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the arguments placed by the Association in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). While there has been a press report where Indian TV Manufacturers' Association (ITMA) has expressed itself against throwing open the CTV industry to the large business houses covered by the MRTP Act, there has been no official representation to Department of Electronics (DOE) and hence Government cannot provide any details regarding the arguments placed by the association in this regard.

प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा राज्यों को लिखे गए हिन्दी/इंग्लिश पत्र

3977. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा 1982 में ए और बी श्रेणी के प्रत्येक राज्य को कितने मूल पत्र लिखे गये और उनमें से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अलग अलग लिखे गये मूल पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन राज्यों को, नियमों के अनुसार सभी मूल पत्र हिन्दी में न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि भविष्य में इन राज्यों को मूल पत्र केवल हिन्दी में भेजे जायें ; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए पर्याप्त कर्मचारियों को जैसा कि नियमों में व्यवस्था है, व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) से (घ). प्रधान मंत्री जी के अधीन विभागों से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटलपर रख दी जाएगी ।

Foreign Exchange Scheme for Importing Cement

3978. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demand is increasing day by day for continuing for-

cign exchange scheme for importing cement in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered to revive foreign exchange scheme to allow import of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the scheme of priority allotment of cement against inward remittance of foreign exchange. There has been no persistent demand for its revival after it was discontinued with effect from 28.2.1982.

(b) Does not arise.

Disparity in outlays between States

3979. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy is to ignore population as one of the basis for allocation of funds to States Annual Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons for wide disparity in development outlays in per capita terms between State and State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The allocation of funds for the Annual Plans of the States is determined on the basis of agreed estimates of financial resources which comprise the States' own contribution and Central assistance which is determined within the framework of the total Central assistance for the Sixth Five Year Plan. The criteria for distribution of the Sixth Plan assistance among States is indicated in para 5.55 of the Sixth Plan—1980—85, document already placed before Parliament. Population is a major criterion for the distribution of Central assistance under the modified Gadgil Formula and the IATP formula.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

3980. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of foreign collaboration agreements approved in 1981-82;

(b) the number of foreign collaboration proposals which came during the year 1982-83;

(c) whether any action has been taken on them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The Statistical information regarding Foreign Collaborations is maintained calendar year-wise Government have approved 389 proposals for foreign collaboration during the year 1981 and 590 proposals in 1982. 849 applications for foreign collaborations were received in S.I.A. during 1982. The details of the approvals showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

प्रयोग में लाए गए परमाणु ईंधन को फिर से संसाधित करना

3981. श्री [illegible]नेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत प्रयोग में लाये गए परमाणु ईंधन को फिर से संशोधित कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) इससे विद्युत उत्पादन में कहां तक सहायता मिलेगी ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर से मिले भुक्तशेष ईंधन को तारापुर स्थित विद्युत रिऐक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र में पुनः संसाधित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) भुक्तशेष ईंधन को संसाधित करने से प्लूटोनियम मिलता है, जो ईंधन बनाने के काम आने वाला एक मूल्यवान पदार्थ है और जिसे बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

"Setting up of National Institute for Conservation of wild life"

3982. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government had offered to the Centre land near Dehra Dun for location of the National Institute for Conservation of Wild Life; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Indigenous plants for conversion of Atomic Energy

3983. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission had stated that India would produce 100 per cent indigenous plants for conversion of atomic energy into industrial domestic power;

(b) if so, whether these plants have been materialised; and

(c) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Most of the equipment required for Atomic Power Plants is already being made indigenously. Efforts are continuing to further increase the indigenous content.

Reprocessing plant in Tarapur

3984. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tarapur Atomic Power Station was inordinately delayed in starting, production; if so, reasons thereof;

(b) whether between 1970—1976, 242 major and minor modifications had to be undertaken; and

(c) the position regarding Reprocessing Plant at Tarapur and whether overstocking of spent fuel rods in pool is seriously affecting refuelling schedule at Tarapur Atomic Power Station and posing a danger to the station itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 184 major and minor modifications were completed. In a nuclear power plant modifications are a continuing process, particularly during the first few years of operation.

(c) The reprocessing plant at Tarapur is presently reprocessing spent fuel from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. Spent fuel storage capacity at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been augmented to the extent possible. The refuelling schedule at Tarapur is not affected; nor is there any danger to the Station.

Breakdown in R.A.P.S.

3985. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that existing nuclear plants are being run inefficiently as revealed by closing down of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station on 6 March, 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the first RAPS had 251 breakdowns since 1973;

(c) whether it is correct that the second RAPS also had 24 breakdowns since 1980; and

(d) whether both the units have been operating on an average of less than 25 per cent capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) From 1973 to December 1982 Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station had 255 outages.

(c) Unit-II went into commercial operation only on 1st April, 1981 and had 30 outages upto December, 1982.

(d) No, Sir.

Irregularities in selection of officials to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service

3986. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some representations about the irregularities committed by the Departmental Promotion Committee in selecting the officials to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor and the number of vacancies, year-wise;

(c) whether Departmental Promotion Committee had considered the Gazette Notification No. 33, Part-II-Section 3, Sub Section (i) dated 15th August, 1981, issued by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms at the time of selection of the officials to grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether UPSC had commented on the representations received and sent them to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to review the select list; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received by the Government about non-reservation of vacancies in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service filled by promotion on the basis of the Select List drawn up in 1982. In this connection, attention is drawn to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2878 on the 16th March, 1983. As explained therein, the Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the ISS drawn up in November, 1982 was in respect of vacancies as on 30-9-1978, on which date the ISS rules prescribed that not more than 25 per cent of the vacancies should be filled by promotion and hence the Select List was outside the purview of the reservation orders. There were 252 vacancies in Grade IV of the ISS as on 30-9-1978 and 63 of these were, therefore, required to be filled by promotion.

(c) and (d). The Departmental Promotion Committee drew up the select list for promotion to Grade IV in respect of the vacancies as on 30-9-1978 on which date the amendment to the ISS Rules raising the promotion quota to 40 per cent was not applicable as the amendment was published on 15-8-1981 and did not have retrospective effect.

(e) and (f). The UPSC had asked for the comments of the Government on points arising out of the representations referred to in part (a) above and these have been furnished to the Commission.

Rapes in Delhi

3987. SHRI M. S. K. SATHIYENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of rape in the Union Territory of Delhi in the year 1982-83, month-wise; and

(b) the names of the police officials of Delhi against whom cases of rape have been reported and inquiry is going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The figures are indicated below:

1982:	
January:	4
February:	4
March:	6
April:	8
May:	4
June:	8
July:	4
August:	6
September:	7
October:	7
November:	3
December:	4
Total	65
1983:	
January:	5
February:	4
Total:	9

(b) Three police officials namely: S.I Azad Singh, Head Constable Siri Bhagwan and Constable Attar Singh were arrested in two cases of alleged rape. The case against the SI Azad Singh and Head Constable Siri Bhagwan has been cancelled by the court of Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi and consequently the complainant is being proceeded against u|s 182 IPC for making false allegations. In the 2nd case, Constable Attar Singh is facing trial.

Visit of Czech delegation and collaboration offer for Vizag project

3988. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered delegation from Czechoslovakia recently visited India and offered collaboration in the Visakhapatnam project to produce energy;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions about the agreement held between the visiting delegation and Indian counterparts and the extent to which India agreed to the offer;

(c) the details of items for the Visakhapatnam project assured to be supplied by Czechoslovakia, the cost thereof and what will be the mode of payment;

(d) the extent to which the project will be able to produce energy; and

(e) whether any technology has been sought from West Germany, UK., U.S.A., France etc. if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) No, Sir. However, a Czechoslovak firm has participated in an international tender for supply of equipment for the thermal power plant for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Its bid will be considered by the project authorities along-with other bids that have been received.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Cornering of Jobs by neo-Harijans in Karnataka

3989. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the Hindustan Times dated 16 February, 1983, under the caption "Neo-Harijans corner jobs in Karnataka";

(b) whether the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association, Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi has represented to Karnataka State and Central Government against issuing caste certificates indiscriminately to non-Scheduled Castes persons; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the representation by the Government and what effective steps are being taken to stop issuing certificates to non-Scheduled Caste persons and whether Government propose to hold proper enquiry by the police of the area of the applicant to ascertain his caste before issuing caste certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The said representation did not come to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Government of Karnataka has not confirmed that it was received by them either.

(c) This Ministry has, however, issued instructions to all the State Governments/U. T. Admns. from time to time requesting them to take deterrent action against officials who issue certificates carelessly or deliberately without proper investigation. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations have also been directed to issue necessary instructions to all the competent officials under their control to take proper care before issuing Scheduled Caste Certificates. These officials were also to be informed by the State Governments that the action would be taken against them under the relevant provisions of I.P.C., if any of them have been found to have issued such certificates carelessly or without proper verification, in addition to the action they are liable to under the appropriate disciplinary rules.

Shortage of Cement in Kerala

3990. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any complaint that there is shortage of cement in Kerala;

(b) what have been the demands of and allocations of cement to Kerala during 1982-83; and

(c) whether it is a fact that cement in Kerala is being sold at much higher prices than the fixed prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have not forwarded their requirements of cement on a regular basis. The State Government had, however, indicated sometime back that the requirement of cement in the State is around 5 lakh tonnes per year. The State of Kerala has been given an allocation of 4,25,100 tonnes of levy cement during the year 1982-83.

(c) Levy Cement is sold at prices controlled by the Government. As regards non-levy cement, there is no such control over its price and distribution.

Declaration of Ladakhis as Scheduled Tribes

3991. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement of J & K Chief Minister published in the national press on 13 December, 1982 and also subsequent statement regarding recommedation by J & K Government to Government of India for declaring residents of Ladakh as Scheduled Tribes and state:

(a) whether Government have received a positive recommendation from the State Government and if so, whether a copy of

the recommendation will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to declare people of Ladakh as Scheduled Tribes in the light of J & K Governments recommendations; and

(c) if so, when and if not, reasons thereor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The recommendations of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have been received regarding declaratton of all inhabitants of Leh and Kargil Districts as Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). Some more details and clarifications have been asked for from the State Government on the recommendations made by them regarding declaration of inhabitants of Leh and Kargil Districts as Scheduled Tribes. The final view in the matter would be taken after receipt of further information from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir which would be processed in consultation with the Registrar General of India.

Expenditure incurred on the NALCO project

3992. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred upto-date in the various programmes included in the NALCO Project at Koraput in Orissa;

(b) whether Government are aware that the companies entrusted with the construction work of NALCO at Koraput have estranged the Adivasi population of Koraput and death has been caused to many Adivasi people there; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The total expenditure incurred by the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) upto mid-March 1983 on the Mine and Alumina Plant being set up in Koraput district of Orissa, is as under:

	(in crores)
(i) Alumina Plant, including temporary housing	Rs. 29·61
(ii) Mines Division, including temporary housing	Rs. 1·46

(b) and (c). NALCO and its contractors have maintained a harmonious relationship with the local adivasi population

About six months back, as a result of a drunken brawl, one adivasi died. However, this was in the nature of a stray incident, and the earlier prevailing harmonious atmosphere was immediately restored through the intervention of the District administartion and the Project Management.

Slump in Aluminium Industry

3993. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the slump in the aluminium industry, the Birlas' HINDALCO have been permitted to raise their production capacity from 1.2 lakh to 1.87 lakh tonnes;

(b) if so, the considerations which have weighed with Government in permitting this expansion;

(c) the holding of Kaiser Corporation of the US in HINDALCO; and

(d) the role assigned to the Kaiser in the expansion programme and their stake in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Kaisers of USA hold 26.7 per cent equity shares in Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited (HINDALCO).

(d) Does not arise.

Classification of Constable as Class III employees in C.B.I.

3994. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Constables are termed as class III Government servants except in C.B.I.;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to classify constables as class III employees in C.B.I. also to entitle them to T.A. and D.A. facilities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Constables in Central Police Organisations like B.S.F., C.R.P. etc., are treated as Group 'C' employees except for purposes of TA and DA for which they are treated as Group 'D' employees. In I.B. and CBI the post of Constable is classified as Group 'D' employee for all purposes. The rates of T.A. and D.A. for Central Government employees, including Constables of C.B.I., have recently been doubled by the Ministry of Finance in as much as a Constable in C.B.I. who was previously in receipt of daily allowance @Rs. 4.50, Rs. 6.00 and Rs. 7.50 is now entitled to Rs. 9.00, Rs. 12.00 and Rs. 15.00 for ordinary locality, B-1 cities and 'A' Class cities respectively. Hence there is no proposal at present to classify constables of C.B.I. as Group 'C' employees for purposes of TA and DA facilities.

Setting up research centres for Biological research by United Nations

3996. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations proposes to set up a centre for biological research in a country having considerable research competance in biotechnology and telecommunications;

(b) whether India had taken up at the United Nations level the question of proposed centre to be located in India because of our immense interest in the development of the Third World; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) An Expert Committee of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) has proposed that an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology be set-up to promote research and development and training scientists in the areas of genetic engineering and bio-technology, UNIDO has proposed that the Centre can be set up by the cooperative efforts of the countries interested in the genetic engineering and biotechnology. This Centre is not expected to deal with telecommunications.

(b) India has offered certain host facilities for locating the Centre in India.

(c) UNIDO called a high level meeting in Belgrade in December 1982 in connection with the setting up of an International Centre in Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology in which India was one of the invitees. Both developed and developing countries showed keen interest in hosting the centre and offers were made by several countries. A Committee of experts drawn from various countries has been appointed by UNIDO to assess the offers made by different countries and make recommendations. The final decision will be taken at a meeting of plenipotentiaries which will follow a meeting of the officials.

Wage revision in steel Industry

3997. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wage revision in the steel industry has been long over due; and

(b) if so, steps to be taken to review the wage structure in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The wage agreement in steel industry which came into force from 1st September, 1978, expired on 31st August, 1982. Revised wage agreement is under discussion in bipartite forum of the National Joint Committee for the Steel Industry.

Import of Cement

3998. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement imported in the year 1982;

(b) country-wise quantity of cement imported; and

(c) the price of per metric tonne of imported cement from each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) 15 lakh tonnes approximately.

	Lakh tonnes
South Korea	6·46
Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea	6·02
Phillipines	1·30
Taiwan	1·30

(c) The price of imported cement varies from source to source depending upon the terms of the contract. F.O.B. Prices of imported cement, however, have varied from about US $ 36 to $ 40 per metric tonne of cement.

Financial Assistance Received by various Institutions from Foregin Countries

3999. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Educational, Medical, Engineering|Technical land Agricultural Institutions and similar cultural, literary|research institutions which have received financial assistance from various countries during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) the amount received by each such institution year-wise, the purpose for which it was received and whether Government have any mechanism to ensure that it has not been spent for any other purpose;

(c) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken under this mechanism, in specific cases where any violation has been detected; and

(d) if not, whether such a mechanism is proposed to be evolved without any further loss of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) The associations receiving foreign contributions are required to submit to this Ministry yearly accounts duly certified by a chartered accountant in respect of the foreign Contributions received and utilised by them during particular calendar year. No violation of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 has been detected so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Study Group on Coir

4000. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are yet to take decision on the recommendations made by the Study Group on Coir appointed many years ago to make comprehensive review of progress and to recommend suitable changes in the programme for its development and stepping up of exports and internal sales;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to expedite the consideration of the recommendations to save the industry from collapse; and

(c) whether a copy of the recommendations made and steps taken to implement them be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Government are examining the Report of the High Level Study Team on Coir Industry constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman. After the Government takes a final view on the Report of the Study Team, appropriate action will be taken on the recommendations contained in the Report.

Import of GP Sheets by sail

4001. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SAIL has been purchasing G.P. Sheets from overseas suppliers at a rate much higher than the prevailing market rates and throwing the entire burden on the consumers;

(b) if so, what precautionary measures are being taken in the matter; and

(c) whether with a view to protect the interest of the consumers, Government will like to amend the import policy and throw the item open for import instead of channalising it through the SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rationalisation of Industries

4002. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a high-power Standing Group to suggest measures for the rationalisation of industries in terms of cost, size and technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and when this Group will be submitting its report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Drop in National Income in 1982-83

4003. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has projected a sharp drop in national income during 1982-83 as reported in the Economic Times, dated 20 February, 1983;

(b) whether Government have made their own estimate on this subject;

(c) if so, in which of the sectors of economy the NCAER has projected fall and the extent of it and how does it compare with Government's own estimate; and

(d) if so, remedial measures being taken by Government to check the expected fall?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The report in the Economic Times referred to in the Question is apparently based on the "Review of the Indian Economy (October-December, 1982)" by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER): This review has not projected any drop in national income in 1982-83, but states that the growth during the year is expected to be of the order of 3 per cent as against 8.1 per cent in 1980-81 and 5 per cent in 1981-82.

(b) According to the Economic Survey, 1982-83 presented to the Parliament in February 1983, the growth in GNP during 1982-83 is likely to be around 2 per cent.

(c) The NCAER review assumes that there will be a decline of 1-2 per cent in agricultural production. The Economic Survey, 1982-83, however, envisages a fall of about 3 per cent in agricultural production.

(d) The Economic Survey, 1982-83 reviews the performance of the economy and also indicates the measures taken by the Government, *inter-alia* to strengthen the productive forces in important sectors of the economy, to encourage savings, to raise public sector investment and to attain viable balance of payments position.

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन

4004. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या सभी राज्य सरकारें इन अनुदेशों का पालन कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कुछ अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का लेखा रखने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्थापित किए गए तन्त्र उचित ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो जांच रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम राज्य योजनाओं का अभिन्न अंग है । योजना आयोग को कार्यक्रम की प्रगति के प्रबोधन का कार्य दिया गया है और योजना आयोग की सलाह के अधीन राज्यों ने अपनी प्रबोधन व्यवस्थाओं/प्रणालियों की स्थापना की है जिनमें कार्यक्रम की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने के लिए समितियां शामिल हैं । केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय प्रत्यक्ष दायित्व के सूत्रों पर गौर करने के अलावा, राज्यों में उनसे संबंधित सूत्रों के बारे में कार्यक्रम की प्रगति की समीक्षा/पर्यवेक्षण करते हैं और इसलिए उनके द्वारा पर्यवेक्षित स्कीमों के बारे में समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी करते हैं । सभी राज्य सरकारें अपने प्रबोधन एककों के जरिए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की प्रगति के बारे में नियमित रूप से रिपोर्ट भेज रही हैं ।

(ख) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम क्योंकि राज्यों की योजनाओं का एक अभिन्न अंग है इसलिए इसके कार्यान्वियन के लिए राज्यों को कोई अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का प्रबोधन करने के लिए स्थापित तंत्र (मशीनरी) सामान्य रूप से संतोषजनक रूप से काम कर रही है ।

(घ) किसी जांच का आदेश नहीं दिया गया है ।

Supply of cement to West Bengal

4005. SHRI R. P. DAS: Wil the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that it failed to supply the allotted quantity of an essential commodity like cement to the tune of two lakh and several thousand tonnes to West Bengal during the year 1982;

(b) the reason for this shortfall; and

(c) the adverse effect on the development programme of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c): There has been a general shortage of cement in the country as domestic production has been adversely affected due to imposition of power cuts of varying degrees in the major cement producing States. It has, therefore, not been possible to effect full supplies of cement against allocations made in favour of various States/Union Territories including the State of West Bengal. The allocation of cement to West Bengal is made largely from cement factories in Madhya Pradesh in addition to Messers Durgapur Cement Works in West Bengal. The production of cement in factories in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal was affected adversely in 1982 due to power shortage

and this in turn resulted in the shortfall in supplies to the State of West Bengal. There has been a shortfall of about two lakh tonnes in the despatches of cement as against allocations made to the State of West Bengal during the year 1982. It is possible that some of the developmental work in the State of West Bengal would have been affected adversely due to shortage of cement.

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राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में वृद्धि और प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आमदनी

4006. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :** क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में वर्ष-वार प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय क्या थी ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे कितने लोग थे और क्या इन लोगों की इस अवधि में वास्तविक आमदनी के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है यदि हां, तो पता लगाई गई आमदनी कितनी है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण): (क) राष्ट्रीय आय में वर्षवार प्रतिशत परिवर्तन गुणक लागत और वर्ष 1970–71 की कीमतों पर अद्यतन तीन वर्षों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं जो नीचे दिए गए हैं :–

1979–80	(–) 5.4
1980–81	8.1
1981–82	5.0

(ख) इस अवधि में वर्ष 1970–71 की कीमतों पर वर्षवार प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय नीचे दी गई है :–

	रु०
1979–80	662.5
1980–81	700.4
1981–82	719.9

(ग) गरीबी के अनुमान राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा किए गए उपभोक्ता व्यय से संबंधित आवधिक सर्वेक्षणों पर आधारित हैं । पिछला सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 1977–78 में किया गया था और अगला सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 1983 में किया जाना है । इस प्रकार अद्यतन सरकारी अनुमान वर्ष 1977–78 के लिए उपलब्ध है । राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन के दो सर्वेक्षणों के बीच के मध्यावर्ती वर्षों में गरीबी के स्तर से रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या का यदि अभिकलन किया ही जाना है तो वह मोटे तौर पर केवल सामान्य बहिर्वेशन (एक्स-ट्रैपलेशन) तथा अर्थव्यवस्था के सवृद्धि निष्पादन और गरीबी दूर करने के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावों के लिए गुंजाइश रखकर किया जा सकता है । इस आधार पर, देश में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या वर्ष 1979–80 में 3168 लाख, वर्ष 1980–81 में 2923 लाख और वर्ष 1981–82 में 2820 लाख होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है । परिवार उपभोक्ता व्यय संबंधी राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षणों में परिवार के व्यय के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र किए जाते हैं इसलिए गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के कोई अनुमान तैयार नहीं किए जाते हैं ।

राज्यों में महिला बन्दियों के लिए विशेष "लाक-अप"

4007. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में महिला बन्दियों के लिये विशेष "लाक-अप" की अलग व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या देश के ऐसे "लाक-अप" वाले स्थानों की राज्य-वार एक सूची सदन के सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ; और

(ग) सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : महिला बन्दियों को सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में अलग कक्षों अथवा बोर्डों में रखा जाता है । निम्नलिखित राज्यों में प्रत्येक के सामने उल्लिखित स्थानों पर केवल महिलाओं के लिए अलग जेल अथवा जेलों के अलग खण्ड विद्यमान हैं :—

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	राजाहमुन्द्री, हैदराबाद
2. बिहार	भागलपुर
3. गुजरात	बड़ौदा
4. महाराष्ट्र	यरवदा, पुणे
5. पंजाब	लुधियाना
6. राजस्थान	जयपुर
7. तमिलनाडु	बेल्लौर
8. उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ

(ग) राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जहां आवश्यक हो महिला अपराधियों की देखभाल, इलाज और पुनर्वास के लिए अलग सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जाएं ।

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र का विस्तार करना

4008. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिन्हा :**
डा० सुब्रहमण्यम स्वामी :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के 40 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से विस्तार की एक योजना तैयार कर ली गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके बाद इस योजना के लिए 1,279 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय मंजूर किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं और इतना अधिक आर्थिक अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क), (ख) और (ग) 947.24 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की वार्षिक क्षमता का 17 लाख टन से 40 लाख टन तक विस्तार करने की योजना अक्तूबर, 1977 में मंजूर की गई थी । यह अनुमान वर्ष 1974 की तीसरी तिमाही में प्रवर्तमान मूल्यों के आधार पर लगाया गया था ।

दिसम्बर, 1982 में इस परियोजना के लागत अनुमान में संशोधन करके इसे 1637.55 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया ।

यह वृद्धि निर्माणावधि में मूल्यों में वृद्धि, कार्य क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन तथा ब्याज, शुल्क और करों में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है ।

Negotiations with Foreign Countries for Setting up 1000 Mega Watt Nuclear power Plant

4009. SHRI ANAND SINGH:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to secure 1000 mega watt nuclear power plant in India;

(b) whether any negotiations have been held with Soviet Union, France, West Germany, Canada, USA and U.K., etc.; and

(c) whether Government are also inviting global tenders to avoid giving political touch to the deals?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Soviet Union has offered assistance in setting up a 1000 MW nuclear power station in India. A technical team from India recently visited Soviet Union to ascertain the various technical details of the offer of assistance in setting up a Nuclear Power Station in India. Based on the report of the technical team, Government of India will examine the offer from various angles befoer taking a final decision. No other country has made such an offer.

(c) No, Sir.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों से सम्बन्धित सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशें

4010. श्री डूंगर सिंह :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों से संबधित मामलों के बारे में सलाह देने हेतु गठित की गई सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों को लागू करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त समिति को शुरू से अन्त तक की बैठकों में की गई सिफारिशों की प्रतिलिपियां सदन के सभा पटल पर रखी जायेंगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों और उनपर की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण

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1. सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई सिफारिशें

(क) 1–8–80 से एक विशिष्ट मामले के रूप में उन व्यक्तियों के लिये सम्मान पेंशन की स्वीकृति जो स्वेज नहर और अम्बाला—छावनी के संबंध में सजा काट चुके हैं ।

(ख) सम्मान पेंशन की स्वीकृति के प्रयोजन के लिये अरण्य सत्याग्रह (कर्नाटक) को मान्यता ।

(ग) छह: महीने की जेल सजा/नजरबंदी के समर्थन में स्वीकार्य दस्तावेजों सबूत के मामले में ढील । ऐसे दो प्रमुख स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों से सहबंदी प्रमाण पत्र जिन्होंने एक वर्ष से अधिक सजा काटी हो और सम्मान पेंशन और ताम्रपत्र प्राप्त किये हों ।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में भाग के रूप में हालवैल भानूमेंट रिमूवल मूवमेन्ट (1940) को स्वीकार करना ।

(ङ) न्यू गुइना और ,अन्य द्वीप को भेजे गये भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के कर्मियों को पेंशन देना ।

(च) सम्मान पेंशन की स्वीकृति के लिये पर्याप्त दस्तावेजी सबूत के रूप में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 1951–52 तक प्रकाशित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पुस्तकें/सूचियों पर विचार करना ।

(छ) स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सम्मान पेंशन को स्वीकृति के प्रयोजन के लिये कोडे मारने/बैत मारने को मान्यता ।

2. सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत न की गई सिफारिशें :

(क) जिन व्यक्तियों ने निम्नलिखित सैनिक विद्रोहों के सम्बन्ध में सजा काटी है उन्हें 1–8–80 से सम्मान पेंशन स्वीकृत करना ;

(1) सैन्ट्रल इंडिया हाउस म्यूटिनी (2) एम० टी० लोडिंग एंड अनलोडिंग केस इन इजिप्ट (3) स्टील हैल्मैट केस (एच० के० एस० आर० ए०) होंग कांग (4) पंजाब रेजीमेन्ट आर्मी रिवोल्ट ऐट झांसी (5) मद्रास आर्टिलरी म्यूटिनी, 1943 ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के भाग के रूप में कुछ आन्दोलन (1871) को स्वीकार करना ।

(ग) झांसी रेजीमेंट को रानी की भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फोज की जो महिला सदस्य युद्ध मोर्चों पर लड़ी थीं उनकी पेंशन योजना के उपबन्धों में ढील देकर पेंशन की स्वीकृति ।

(घ) जेलों में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी माता पिता के पैदा हुए बच्चों अथवा जो अर्हक समय के लिये जेलों में उनके साथ रहे उनको पेंशन के उपबन्धों में ढील देकर सम्मान पेंशन के लिये पात्र मानना ।

(ङ) शहीदों की विधवाओं/माता पिता को पेंशन की मासिक मात्रा में वृद्धि करके 300/– रु० प्रति माह करना । यह रकम यदि वे जीवित रहते तो उनको स्वीकार्य होती ।

(च) पुन्नापुरा-बायललार संघर्ष (केरल) को मान्यता ।

(छ) सम्मान पेंशन के प्रयोजन के लिये राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के भाग के रूप में तेलंगाना अपर चींजग को मान्यता का प्रश्न ।

3. सिफारिशें जिनकी सरकार आगे जांच कर रही है :

(क) जिन प्रमुख स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने भूमिगत/नजरबंद/निष्कासन की यातनाओं के संबंध में वर्तमान योजना के अन्तर्गत तथा अपेक्षित 5 वर्ष के स्थान पर कम से कम दो वर्ष की सजा काटी हो उनको व्यक्तिगत जानकारी से प्रभाण पत्र स्वीकार करने का प्रश्न, बशर्ते कि प्रमाणकर्ता स्वतंत्रता सेनानी राज्यों के पुनर्गठन से पहले उसी प्रशासनिक यूनिट का हो सिजका आवेदक है ।

(ख) चिंगानूर के उस दंगे को मान्यता जो 1939–40 में भूतपूर्व ट्रावनकोर प्रिंसली स्टेट में हुआ था ।

(ग) 1939–40 में भूतपूर्व ट्रावनकोर प्रिंसली राज्य में जो मालाबार अध्यापक संघर्ष हुआ था उसको मान्यता देने का मामला ।

गैर-सरकारी समिति की प्रशसानिक और प्रक्रियात्मक स्वरूप की सिफारिशें जैसे कुछ मामलों इत्यादि में वसूली के बाजदावे मान ली गई और आवश्यक अनुदेश/ मार्गदर्शन जारी किए गए ।

Setting up of Industrial Estates in Nepal

4011. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minster of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2761 on 20 October, 1982 regarding setting up of Industrial Estates in Nepal and state:

(a) whether detailed project report and cost estimates for setting up the Industrial Estates and detailed modalities including the terms of reference for the joint Industrial Committee have since been finalised;

(b) if so, dtails thereabout;

(c) if not, causes of delay and time-limit for finalisation;

(d) whether there is a long standing proposal for setting up a cement plant at Lakshmipur in Saptari district of Nepal; and

(e) if so, details thereabout and causes of delay in setting up of the same and the time-schedule?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) For preparing a feasibility report and cost estimates for setting up an Industrial Estate at Butwal, the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) have been identified by Government of India. A team of the NSIC experts is likely to visit Nepal shortly for carrying out necessary studies.

During the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal to India, it has been decided to set up a Joint Economic Commission, of which a Sub-Commission on Industry is proposed to be a part. The functions of the Joint Industrial Committee will be looked after by the Sub-Commission on Industry.

(d) and (e) As per the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1978 between the two Governments, it was contemplated to set up a Joint Venture Cement Plant in Nepal. A Report prepared earlier has recently been reappraised by the Cement Corporation of India, and submitted to His Majesty's Government of Nepal, whose reaction is awaited.

इस्पात, सीमेंट, बिजली और कोयले के उत्पादन हेतु 20-वर्षीय योजना।

4012. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सातवी योजना का मसौदा तैयार करने के बारे में राज्यों के साथ बातचीत का दौर कब से शुरू किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या इस्पात , सीमेंट, बिजली और कोयले के उत्पादन के लिये 20-वर्षीय योजना शुरु करने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) इस संबंध में अभी निर्णय नहीं किया गया है कि सातवीं योजना का मसौदा तैयार करने के बारे में राज्यों के साथ विचार-विमर्श का दौर कब से शुरू किया जायेगा ।

(ख) योजना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। योजना आयोग पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और वार्षिक योजनाओं के अलावा दीर्घावधि के लिये भावी योजनायें भी तैयार करता है ।

Setting up of Industries in Vijayawada

4013. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study of the problems of industrial growth in Vijayawada in Andha Padesh; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the further growth of industries in the periphery of Vijayawada?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The District Industries Centre, Vijayawada has conducted a study and brought out a report on Industrial

Potential Survey of Krishna District with an Action Plan for Industries for the period 1981—86.

The District Industries Centre, Vijayawada in collaboration with various State Governments and Central Government Development Organisations such as Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Small Industries Development Service Institute, National Small Industries Corporation etc. is taking various steps for the promotion and Development of industries in Vijayawada through various programmes such as training in Entrepreneurial Development, Technical Courses, Provision of machinery and equipment, raw materials, Financial Assistance, common facility services, Marketing Assistance, Industrial Accommodation etc.

खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली को आगे किराये पर दिया जाना

4014. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली को आगे किराए पर देने के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5001 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खादी भवन, रीगल बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली की दूसरी मंजिल के किराएदार को इसे आगे किराए पर देने हेतु, खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा अनुमति देने के प्रश्न के पुनर्विचार के बारे में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने किरायेदार तथा उप-किरायेदार की किरायेदारी समाप्त कर दी है ; और शर्तों का उल्लंघन करके आगे किराये पर देने के आधार पर दिल्ली के किराया नियंत्रक (रेंट कन्ट्रोलर) के यहां किरायेदार को बेदखल करने के लिए मुकदमा दायर कर दिया है । यह मामला किराया नियंत्रक (रेन्ट कन्ट्रोलर) के पास निर्णयाधीन है ।

Number of industries in areas devoid of Industrial activity

4015. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inustries established in areas devoid of industrial activity in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(b) the programme of the Government to establish industries in these areas during 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). 87 districts (List enclosed) having no large or medium industries were identified as No-Industry Districts in November, 1981 and Government had decided to accord over-riding priority for grant of licenses in these districts to the entrepreneurs willing to set up industries.

A Statement indicating the Number of Letters of Intent/Industrial licences issued during 1982 in No-Industry Districts is under the Table of the Houses. [Placed in Parliament Library. *See* No. LT-6207/83.]

Concession in import duty to Salem Stainless Steel Plant

4016. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cancellation of concession being given to the Salem Stainless Steel Plant with respect to the import duty to the extent of 200 per cent has affected the future of the plant; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Import of raw material at the current full rate of import duty will cause substantial loss to the Salem Steel Plant. Matter regarding duty relief is under examination.

Repair of Road connecting Shakti Nagar and Ashok Vihar

4017. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dispute about the ownership of the road connecting Shakti Nagar and Ashok Vihar via Laxmibai College, between the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and D.D.A.;

(b) whether on account of this dispute, the road has not been repaired at all and is in very dirty condition causing inconveninence to the residents of Ashok Vihar and Shakti Nagar; and

(c) what action has been taken to resolve the dispute and arrange repair of the road and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported the road in question consists of two reaches. The reach from Shakti Nagar Railway Crossing to Najafgarh drain is with the Corporation and is in satisfactory condition. The Corporation has recently further improved this portion of the road by providing dense carpet with paver finisher. The remaining reach from Najafgarh Drain to Ashok Vihar via Laxmibai College is with the D.D.A. The D.D.A. has intimated that the Authority has prepared a plan for widening of this road and this is being processed. D.D.A. will take up the work after getting sanction for change of Electric Sub-Station and cutting of some trees which are coming in the way of widening of the road.

"Noise and Fumes Emitted by Vehicles"

4018. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken to control the noise and fume emitted by transport vehicles in the cosmopolitan and metropolitan cities like Delhi; and

(b) the deails of progress made therein, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). Surveys and research studies have been conducted in some cities on the noise and air pollution emitted by transport vehicles. The provisions of the Municipal Act are being utilised for controlling noise and air pollution emitted by the vehicles.

उत्पादकता वर्ष के रूप में घोषित वर्ष 1983 में कम उत्पादन

4019. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब कि दस वर्ष को उत्पादकतावर्ष घोषित किया गया है, कुछ क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष कम हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की तुलना में, सेक्टर-वार कितने प्रतिशत कम उत्पादन हुआ ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) वर्ष 1982 को "उत्पादकता वर्ष" घोषित किया था न कि 1983 को । विनिर्माण, बिजली और

खनन क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (आधार: 1970=100) तथा साथ ही 1981 और 1982 के सामान्य सूचकांक नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

क्षेत्र	1981 (अनन्तिम)	1982 (अनन्तिम)	प्रतिशत परिवर्तन
विनिर्माण	157.6	162.5	+3.1
खनन	170.4	187.6	+10.1
बिजली	220.4	236.4	+7.3
सामान्य सूचकांक	164.6	171.7	+4.3

(ख) विभिन्न उद्योगों के 1982–83 के वार्षिक योजना लक्ष्य "वार्षिक योजना 1982–83" (पृष्ठ 87 से 91) के प्रकाशित प्रलेख में पहले ही उपलब्ध हैं। 1982–83 के समूचे वर्ष के उत्पादन संबंधी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

No Industry Districts in Maharashtra

4020. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not listed even a single district of Maharashtra in the list of 87 districts as 'No Industry District' although the Planning Commission has declared its 13 districts as backward; and

(b) whethr this is very unfair to Maharashtra and whether Maharashtra Government pleaded that the districts in other states cannot be compared for certain reasons with districts in Maharashtra and asked to consider 'Tehsil' as a unit instead of a district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Only such districts as have no large or medium scale industry have been identified as 'No Industry Districts'.

(b) The backward districts not included in No Industry Districts, continue to get various incentives/concessions available for removal of regional imbalances.

The Government of Maharashtra have been informed that any change in the existing list of industrially backward districts/areas will have to await Government's decision on the recommendations of National Committee on Development of Backward Areas on Industrial Dispersal.

कर्नाटक के श्रमिकों का गोवा वापिस भेजा जाना

4021. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोवा की खानों में पिछले दस से बीस सालों से कार्य कर रहे कर्नाटक के मजदूरों को अब गोवा से कर्नाटक वापिस भेजा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें वापिस भेजने से देश की अखंडता को खतरा पैदा होगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cooperation of Cement Manufacturers in modernising and expansion plants

4022. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how the cement manufacturers are responding to the Government's modernsing and expansion plants;

(b) how many of the manufacturers are ready to cooperate in this matter; and

(c) how the Government are going to deal with the other cement manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The suggestion has been well received by the Industry. Cement Manufacturers' Association have reported that so far 54 cement factories have drawn up programmes of machinery modernisation and/or expansion entailing a total investiment of over Rs. 2000 crores.

Setting up of Valve manufacturing unit of B. H. E. L.

4023. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally selected the site for setting up of the valve manufacturing unit of the Bharat Heavy Electricals;

(b) whether Kerala has also offered facilities for setting up the proposed unit;

(c) whether it has been rejected finally; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to(d). Government of Kerala had written to the Central Government suggesting establishment of valve manufacturing unit by BHEL in Kerala. They were informed that the proposal for establishing facilities for the manufacture of valves was under consideration and that the views of the Government of Kerala would be kept in mind before taking a final decision in the matter.

After considering all aspects, BHEL submitted a proposal for expanding their valves manufacturing facilities at Tiruchy and for setting up of a separate facility in Punjab. The proposal has been approved on the above basis.

Loss of Life and Property in Assam

4024. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died in firing and violence in Assam and what has been the loss of property since the announcement of elections;

(b) how may women and children lost their lives; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to avoid this human tragedy in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) According to State Government 155 persons died in police firing and 1482 people have lost their lives in violent incidents since January, 1983 upto 21-3-83. The loss of property since the announcement of elections in Assam is being ascertained from the Government of Assam.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) Law and order is a State subject. The State Government are seized of the situation. Central Government will continue to give full support and necessary assistance to the State Government for restoration of normalcy and rehabilitation of affected people. The Home Minister in his statement on 14th March and 22nd March already indicated the steps taken.

राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा धनराशि का दुरुपयोग

4025. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को

परियोजनाओं के लिए दी गई धनराशि को संबंधित परियोजनाओं पर खर्च न करके अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यों पर खर्च कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कार्यक्रमवार और परियोजनावार कितनी धनराशि दी गई थी और प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितनी कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और शेष राशि के उपयोग का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं। राज्य योजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता अब परिशोधित गाडगिल फार्मूले के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध कराई जाती है और यह सम्पूर्ण योजना के लिए दी जाती है न कि किसी विशिष्ट परियोजना/कार्यक्रम के लिए । योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल परिव्यय का केवल कुछ भाग ही विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्धारित किया जाता है । इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सहायता विदेशों से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं, जनजातीय उप-योजना, अनुसूचित जाति संघटक योजना, त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम, केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों, सूखा राहत के लिए तथा राजस्थान नहर परियोजना प्रावस्था–2 के लिए भी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है । इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारों ने इन परियोजनाओं के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता को अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यों पर खर्च किया हो ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Deficit in Fiscal Year 1982-83

4027. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of about Rs. 4000 crores deficit in the fiscal year 1982-83, the Planning Commission has asked the Central Government for remedial measures and otherwise threatened slashing the Central Annual Plan to the extent of the deficit.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon and remedial measures taken with result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Against the original budgetary deficit of the Central Government of Rs. 1375 crores, the deficit is now estimated at Rs. 1935 crores, (revised estimates). This excludes the special loan assistance to States of Rs. 1743 crores to clear their deficit as on 31st March, 1982 which does not have any impact in the current year. The increase in the Central budgetary deficit is on account of several factors apart from the higher budgetary support for the Central Plan, such as larger transfer to States, higher subsidy on indigenous fertilisers and increased defence expenditure etc. In these circumstances the Planning Commission has not considered it necessary to ask the Central Government to reduce the Central Annual Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Appointment of Hindi Officers in Ministries/Departments

4028. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Hindi Officers have so far been appointed in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India;

(b) how many are from Hindi speaking areas and how many are from non-Hindi speaking areas;

(c) how many Keralites have been appointed as Hindi officers; and

(d) whether Government propose to give preference to qualified candidates from the non-Hindi speaking areas in these appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The required information is not available. It is being collected from the different Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House after it becomes available.

(d) No, Sir. Recruitments to the posts of Hindi Officer is made in accordance with the recruitment rules for these posts and for this purpose the question of giving preference to any particular person does not arise.

Refugees from Assam to West Bengal

4029. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of refugees, who are seriously affected by the recent riots in Assam have entered into West Bengal;

(b) whether West Bengal Government have sought help from the Centre for opening of hospitals and to give food, cloth and shelter to the riot-torn refugees;

(c) if so, the details of (a) and (b); and

(d) what steps the Centre have taken or propose to take in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) to (d). According to West Bengal Government, 16,771 refugees have arrived in West Bengal till 13.3.1983 from Assam. The Government of West Bengal have sought financial help and the Central Government have agreed to reimburse one months expenditure to begin with by West Bengal Government in this regard.

All possible steps are being taken to restore normalcy in Assam. Government of Assam have been requested to make arrangements so enable the refugees who have arrived in West Bengal to return to Assam.

Foriegn Nationals staying in Assam

4030. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals who have been staying in Assam and since when;

(b) the population of Assam till date;

(c) whether Government have permitted foreign nationals to become citizens of India and also allowed them to stay in Assam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No precise data in this regard is available.

(b) While the general census was conducted throughout the country in 1981 census could not be conducted in Assam due to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State.

(c) and (d). 1,53,113 Citizenship certificates were granted by the Assam Government during the period 1956 to 1980.

Police Verification for Recruitment in Government Service

4031. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have been pursuing the rule of police verification of the persons selected for recruitment in the Government services;

(b) whether all or some State Governments have also been following the same rule;

(c) whether the attention of Central Government has been drawn to the ver-

dict of the Supreme Court as to the dispensation with the verification rule in respect of the candidates for recruitment in the Government jobs; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There is no rule relating to Police verification, however, the Government verifies the character and antecedents of a candidate to assess his suitability for appointment under the Government through the agencies at its disposal.

(b) The policy followed in different States falls within the purview of the State Governments.

(c) and (d). A copy of the Judgement delivered by the Hon'ble Justice Mr. O. Chinnappa Reddy on 21.2.1983 in petition for special leave to appeal (civil) No. 4679 of 1980 has been obtained, and is under examination.

Retrenchment of Employees of Directorate of Census Operation, Orissa

4032. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some employees of the Directorate of Census Operation of Orissa have been retrenched on 28th February, 1983;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them;

(c) how many persons of this Organisation have since been retrenched and how many of them have been provided with alternative employment;

(d) when Government propose to absorb all of them and what steps are being taken in this regard;

(e) whether after 1971 census, Government absorbed all retrenched Census employees; and

(f) if so, whether Government are considering such steps for 1981 Census employees also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No employee of the Directorate of Census Operations, Orissa, has been retrenched on 28th February, 1983. However, by that date a large number of temporary officials recruited for specific work had been retrenched.

(b) Please see (d) for reply.

(c) No employee of this Directorate has been retrenched after 28th February, 1983. Regarding those who have been retrenched before this date, information is not available as to how many of them have been provided alternative employment. Recruitment to posts in various Government offices is made by large number of employing authorities at different levels through varied sources and channels at different times and there is no centralised agency from which this information is available.

(d) This also covers reply to part (b) of the question.

The temporary census employees who have been employed for the special tabulation activities relating to editing and coding of the census schedules were recruited on the clear understanding that their service was purely temporary and on completion of the work for which they were recruited they would be retrenched. However, on purely humanitarian considerations, Government are considering how best these employees when retrenched can be rehabilitated. As a first step the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as well as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to assist in re-employment of these retrenched census employees. These employees have also been made eligible for the following concessions:

(i) relaxation in upper age limit to the extent of period of service rendered by them in the Census Organisation plus three year for recruitment to the posts by direct recruitment otherwise than through an open competitive examination;

(ii) entitlement to Priority—for alternative employment through the Employment Exchanges;

(iii) eligibility to appear in the examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and the Railway Service Commission for recruitment to Group 'C' posts till the end of 1983 even if they have crossed the maximum age limit prescribed for recruitment to various posts provided they were within the age limit prescribed for examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and Railway Service Commission at the time of their initial recruitment in the census organisation and only if they are otherwise eligible to compete in these examinatons on the basis of educational and other qualifications prescribed in the rules for recruitment to the posts in question;

(iv) eligibility to apply for recruitment to vacancies advertised by various recruitment authorities without their having to be sponsored through the respective employment exchanges even though they might have got themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges for the purpose of availing themselves of the concession of Priority-III.

The aforesaid concession have been made available to these employees provided:

(i) they were recruited initially through Employment Exchanges;

(ii) they have put in not less than six months of continuous service;

(iii) their discharge from service is due to reduction in establishment, i.e. closure of these offices after the work for which these were opened is over.

(e) As mentioned in the reply to part (c), recruitment to posts is made through nnumberable channels and at different levels at various points of time. It is, therefore, regretted that it is not possible to furnish information as to whether the 1971 retrenched census employees were absorbed by Government.

(f) It is not possible to ensure alternative employment to all the temporary employees taken in connection with 1981 census on their retrenchment. The various steps proposed to be taken, however, for their rehabilitation have been indicated in the reply to sub-part (d) above.

Dowry Deaths in the Capital

4033. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI M.S.K. SATHIYENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of "dowry deaths" in the capital during 1979 to 1983 (February), year wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to put an end to the practice of harassment and killings for want of dowry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The figures are indicated below:—

1979	9
1980	17
1981	23
1982	40
1983 (upto 28-2-83)	3

(b) Some of the administrative measures taken are:—

(1) An Anti-Dowry Cell for launching anti-dowry compaign on Radio, T.V. and other media has been set up by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

(2) Instructions have been issued to the Police Officers to take serious notice of all cases of suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women. Investigation is to be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police.

(3) Post-mortem report is to be conducted by at least two doctors in such cases. Special Magistrates have been detailed for recording dying declaration in these cases.

(4) All women, who are victims of such offences, are entitled to free legal aid.

(5) A Special Cell in the Delhi Police has recently been created to deal with incidents of dowry deaths. This Cell functions under the supervision of a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Dowry is essentially a social evil but there is no doubt that effective Police action against the culprits will act as a deterrent. In the year 1982 in the 40 cases reported, 92 persons were arrested, and the cases are being pursued vigorously.

Establishment of Cement Plants

4034. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted for establishing cement plants in various parts of the country giving details of location, capacity and the time granted for completing such plants and the names of various companies, etc.;

(b) the details of the work started in such plants in various parts of the country;

(c) the details of companies who have not implemented their licences, thereby hindering production of cement in the country; and

(d) the action being taken to cancel such licences by bogus companies who are not interested in actually establishing cement plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement indicating the names of parties, location, capacity, validity periods of industrial licences and the progress of implementation of the licences is attached. Wherever satisfactory progress has not been reported, action is taken to revoke such licences.

Statement

Industrial Licences granted for Additional Cement capacity

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Cement Capacity per annum (lakh tonnes)	Validity period of Industrial Licence	Progress of Implementation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sone Valley Portland Cement Company Ltd. .	Japla (Bihar)	3·30 (COB)	..	No satisfactory progress reported.
2	Tadpatri Cements Ltd.	Tadpatri (AP)	4	Till 30-6-81	Do.
3	Meghalaya I.D.C.	Garohills (Meghalaya)	4	Till 30-6-83	Do.
4	Panyam Cements & Minerals Ltd. . . .	Yadiki (AP)	4	Till 31-3-83	Do.
5	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Palghat (Kerala)	4·2	Till 31-3-83	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.
6	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.	Madhukunda (West Bengal)	2·6	Till 16-9-83	Do.
7	U.P.S.C.C. Ltd.	Chunar (UP)	8·4 (SE)	Till 31-7-82	Do.
8	K.C.P. Ltd.	Macherla (AP)	0·96 (SE)	Till 20-1-82	No satisfactory progress reported.
9	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Satna (MP)	8 (SE)	Till 24-1-83	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.
10	Larsen & Tubro Ltd.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	11·09	Till 24-7-83	Do.
11	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	Adilabad (AP)	4·00	Till 31-3-83	Do.
12	A.C.C. Ltd.	Wadi (Karnataka)	10 (SE)	Till 8-4-83	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.
13	Do.	Gagal (M.P.)	5·60	Till 8-10-83	Do.
14	Kakatiya Cements	Huzurnagar (AP)	0·66	Till 31-3-83	Do.

15	Orient Paper Mills	Asifabad (AP)	4·5 (II phase)	Till 14-10-82	1st phase 4·5 lakh tonnes commissioned in 1982-83. Second phase of 4·5 lakh tonnes expected to be commissioned in 1984-85.
16.	Andhra Cement Ltd.	Nadikudi (AP)	2·5	Till 31-12-83	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.
17.	Nagarjuna Cements	Nalgonda (AP)	0·66	Till 28-7-83	Do.
18.	Someswara Cements & Chemicals	Ranganghat (AP)	0·66	Till 4-8-83	Do.
19.	Shriram Cements	Danta (Gujrat)	0·66	Till 23-9-83	Expected to be commissioned in 1984-85.
20.	Hariganga Cements	Rajura (Mahrasthra)	0·66	Till 18-10-83	Do.
21.	Swadeshi Cements	Kotputli (Rajasthan)	0·66	Till 9-11-83	Commissioning of production to spill over Sixth Plan period.
22.	Coromandal Fertilisers Ltd.	Kalamalla (AP)	10·00	Till 10-12-83	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.
23.	Mysore Cements Ltd.	Annasandra (Karnataka)	1·9 (SE)	Till 24-2-84	Sub-judice
24.	Indian Rayon Corpn.	Chitapur (Karnataka)	5·4	Till 7-4-84	Expected to be commissioned in 1984-85.
25.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Nimbahera (Rajasthan)	0·50	Till 18-5-84	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.
26.	Texmaco Ltd.	Yerraguntla (AP)	5·0	Till 1-8-84	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.
27.	I.D.C. of Orissa Ltd.	Bargarh (Orissa)	1·65 (SE)	Till 7-7-84	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.
28.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Nimbahera (Rajasthan)	4·2 (SE)	Till 21-10-84	Expected to be commissioned in 1983-84.

COB—Carrying on Business.

SE—Substantial Expansion.

जवाहरलाल नेहरु विश्वविद्यालय के एक प्रोफेसर की हत्या

4035. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के एक प्रोफेसर की हाल ही में हत्या किए जाने की घटना की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की हत्या के कितने मामले ध्यान में आए हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन्

(ख) तीन ।

(ग) जिन स्थानों पर विदेशी राष्ट्रिक रह रहे हैं वहां पुलिस गश्त को कड़ा कर दिया गया है और इन मामलों का पता लगाने के सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

Minerals in Kalahandi District of Orissa

4036. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES b pleased to state:

(a) the mineralised zone containing high quality minerals like lead, zinc, copper, manganese, bauxite and valuable rare stones found in different parts of Kalahandi District of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that anti-social elements have stolen away rare stones from this area;

(d) whether an estimate of mineral wealth has been made and if so, the plan and programme of Government to utilise the minerals; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Deposits of high quality minerals of varying extents and valuable rare stones are found in the following parts of Kalahandi District:—

(1) Manganese ore near Glatura

(2) Semi-precious stones like garnet, opaque—blue corundum and beryl in Golamunda, Sinamal—hathibanda, Sonapali, Karlakot and Lanji

(3) Lead (Galena) at Baminimunda and Sishikhal areas.

(4) Bauxite around Kashipur and Lenjimali and Sijimali areas near the border of Koraput district.

No occurrence of copper or zinc mineralisation has so far been reported in the Kalahandi District.

(c) No such case has been reported to the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

(d) and (e). Reserves of 82.28 million tonnes of bauxite have been estimated from Kalahandi district having 42 to 45 per cent alumina and less than 5 per cent silica. In addition, reserves of about 136 million tonnes of bauxite with 40 to 42 per cent alumina and 2 to 5 per cent silica have been estimated from Lanjigarh and Sijimali in Kalahandi areas bordering Koraput district of Orissa. Investifiaions for other important mineral deposits of Kalahandi district including graphite, limestone and semi-precious stones are in progress and their commercial exploitation will depend on the techno-economic viability of the deposits.

Cement Production Target.

4037. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cement production in the current year is expected to fall far below the target;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how Government are going to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Assuming normal availability of infrastructural inputs particularly power and coal, a total production of 26 million tonnes of cement was anticipated during the year 1982-83. However, due to constraints of availability of power in the major cement producing States, it is expected that the production of cement would be around 23 million tonnes during the year 1982-83. Government are making every effort to improve the availability position of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacity sanctioning additional capacity and to some extent allowing imports.

Committees to Gear up Implementation of 20-Point Programme.

4038. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have since constituted committes to watch and gear up the implementation of Prime Minister's 20-Point Programmes;

(b) the names of such States which have constituted such committees at State Level, District Level and Block Level; and

(c) the names of such States which have not constituted such committees?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All States have set-up monitoring committees at State and District levels. Information about the States which have set-up such committees at block/Taluka level is being collected.

Manufacturing of Black and White T.V. Tubes by Companies of high capacities

4039. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit only such entrepreneurs to set up plants to manufacture black and white picture tubes for television sets which are in a position to instal one million tubes or more annual capacity;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Bharat Electronics Ltd. can raise its capacity to the stipulated level; and

(d) if so, whether Bharat Electronics Ltd., will be entrusted with the responsibility of producing the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons are given in the Press Note issued on 15-2-1983 on the Policy for creation of further production capacity for Black and White TV Picture Tubes, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Parliament Library. *See* No. LT-6209/83].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The application from M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., for expansion to 1 million Black & White Picture Tubes/year, will be examined if and when received.

Response received from Cement Manufacturers by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to is questionnaire

4040. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the response received from the Cement manufacturers by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to its questionnaire;

(b) Governments reaction to the said questionnaire's analysis, if any, made so far; and

(c) if no analysis has been made, when the said analysis is going to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Cement Manufacturers Association had requested that escalation in the ex-works retention price of cement be allowed to compensate them for the increase in the manufacturing costs. The request was referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) for examination. The BICP had called for details from the cement manufacturers and have submitted their findings to the Ministry of Industry. The matter is at present under consideration.

Payment of money to ex rulers and their descendents after abolition of privy purse

4041. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the former rulers or their descendents who have been paid some money in one from or the other in 1981 and 1982 even after the abolition of the privy purse;

(b) the total amount paid to each ex-ruler in 1981 and 1982;

(c) the reasons why money is being paid even now; and

(d) the criteria in choosing these rulers for payment of money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). Article 363A of the Constittuion inserted by the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971, which came into force on 28th December, 1971 abolished privy purses and extinguished all rights, liabilities and obligations in respect thereof. However, in order to enable the former rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances and to mitigate hardship, Government of India decided to make ex-gratia lumpsum cash payments to them. Under the Scheme formulated by Government for this purpose, in the event of death of a former ruler, the ex-gratia grant is to be paid to widow(s), son(s), unmarried daughter(s) and widow of a pre-deceased son. So far ex-gratia grants have been sanctioned in respect of 274 former rulers in accordance with the approved scheme. A sum of Rs. 15,32189.00 was paid to the former rulers of Nawanagar, Cochin and one Talukdar of Vasavad in 1981 as per details given below:

Shri Shatrushalyasinh, former ruler of Nawanagar	Rs. 10,00,000
Shri V. Raman Menon son of Late former ruler of Cochin	Rs. 5,00,000
Shri Pravin Chandra R. Desai former Talukdar of Vasavad	Rs. 2,189
	Rs. 15,32,189

No payment was made during the year 1982.

HSCL contract for offices, hostel and related works for Daitari Steel Plant

4042. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited has signed a contract worth Rs. 12 crore for

offices a hostel and related works for the proposed Daitari Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the aforesaid Steel Plant has not yet been cleared by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the signing of the aforesaid contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c) Preparatory work for the construction of a new steel plant in Orissa has been taken in hand. Project authorities have given a letter of intent to H.S.C.L. for consrtuction of buildings and water supply scheme; but a contract has not been finalised as yet.

States bills pending with Centre for assent

4044. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Bills sent by various State Governments are pending with the Centre for many years and the Centre would not clear them unless the respective State Governments pressed for them;

(b) the number of Bills which are pending with the Centre, State-wise; and

(c) when they are likely to be given President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Normally the Bills received for the President's assent are disposed of quickly. In some cases, however, because of certain ambiguities in the Bill, or on some such other relevant considerations, clarifications are sought from the State Governments. In such cases it may take sometime to settle the matter finally. As on February 28, 1983, 47 Bills were pending. State-wise break-up of these Bills is given in the statement attached. Efforts are being made to clear them as early as possible.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise Break-up of 47 Bills pending assent of the President as on 28-2-1983

Name of the State	No. of Bills
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	7
Haryana	2
Karnataka	6
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	2
Orissa	5
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	6
Tripura	1
West Bengal	4
Nagaland	1
TOTAL	47

Escalation in the consrtuction cost of various Atomic Power Stations

4045. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the escalation in the construction cost of various Atomic Power Stations in the country has considerably increased and, if so, details thereof;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) to what extent it has increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) Details of cost increase in the atomic power projects under construction are given below:—

S. No.	Name of Project	Original Cost estimate	Revised Cost estimate	Reasons for increase
		Rs. crores	Rs. crores	
1.	Madras Atomic Power Project I	61·78	118·83	(i) Escalation
2.	Madras Atomic Power Project II	70·63	127·04	(ii) Design modification
3.	Narora Atomic Power Project I & II	209·89	399·64	(iii) Change in scope (iv) New works.
4.	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project	382·52	No revision	

Insurgency activities of Tribal Extremists in Tripura

4046. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insurgency activities of the tribal extremists in Tripura is again on the rise;

(b) if so, whether State Government requested the Centre to deploy additional CRPF and BSF forces to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, what has been the response of the Centre to the request of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Since September, 1982, the activities of tribal extremists in Tripura have been somewhat on the increase.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government have been advised to meet the situation by a rational distribution of the available force.

Technology options for ocean exploitation

4047. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps envisaged to have an exhaustive data base and technology options in the country for full ocean exploitation in a phased manner;

(b) the long term and short term measures drawn with that end in view; and

(c) how far it will go in meeting our expectations for exploitation of the ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

The various steps towards the establishment of an exhaustive data base and technology options in the country for full ocean exploitation in a phased manner are being finalised. A document defining the "Ocean Policy" has already been placed in the last Session on the table of Both Houses of Parliament.

(b) As a follow-up of the Ocean Policy, the details of long-term and short-term

measures related to ocean resources are being worked out for the economic and social benefits of the country.

(c) These measures, when fully implemented, will meet our expectations for the exploitation of ocean resources.

Approval of UPSC for Promotion to Class 1 Posts in C.S.S.S.

4048. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval of the Union Public Service Commission is required to be obtained for promotion to Class I Posts Central Secretariat Stenographers Service; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that no such approval is required in the case of the Armed Forces Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) There is no Group A (Class I) post in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service.

(b) Does not arise.

Payment of HRA Difference to Delhi Police Men

4049. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that House Rent Allowance difference to Delhi Police men drawing pay upto Rs. 750/- from 1 November, 1973 to 31 January, 1978 has not been paid so far for which there is a great discontentment in the Delhi Police force;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to pay them the said difference; and

(c) the time by which the said paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). In accordance with the Ministry of Fin-O.M. dated 3-9-1974, compensation @ 10 per cent /7 1 2 per in lieu of rent free accommodation, in addition to the house rent allowance @ 15 per cent of pay is admissible during the period 1-11-1973 to 31-1-1978, on production of rent receipt. Those who have produced the rent receipt in support of having paid rent upto 25 per cent of their pay have already been paid the compensation and House Rent Allowance at the rates indicated above. Others, who can even now produce the rent receipt in support of their claim, for the above period, can still claim the compensation plus the House Rent Allowance.

Recommendations of National Police Commission

4050. SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted a number of recommendations made in the Reports of National Police Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations which have been rejected, accepted and implemented so far;

(c) the reasons for not implementing the recommendations which have been accepted;

(d) the total amount earmarked for its implementation of recommendations during 1982, 1983 and 1984;

(e) how many reports of the National Police Commission have been submitted and considered by Government; and

(f) when the said reports and recommendations are likely to be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). In their First Report the National Police Commission has made several recommendations on measures for improving the living and working conditions of policemen. The subjects covered in the report are given in the statement. The recommendations were conscidered at a Conference of Chief Ministers held on 6th

June, 1979. The conclusions arrived at were circulated to State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation. Most of the recommendations have either been implemented or are at various stages of implementation.

(d) 'Police' is a subject in the State List under the Constitution. The question of earmarking funds at the Centre for the implementation of the recommendations does not arise.

(e) and (f). The National Police Commission submitted eight reports. The First report has already been considered by Government. The Second and subsequent report has already been considered by likely to be placed on the Table of the House in the current Session of Parliament.

Statement

List showing items on which the National Police Commission have given their recommendation in the First report submitted to the Government:

(1) The Constabulary;

(2) Pay structure;

(3) Housing;

(4) Supply of essential commodities to Policemen at subsidised rates;

(5) Orderly system;

(6) Machinery for redressal of Grievances of Police Personnel;

(7) Welfare measures for Police Families;

(8) Recruitment, Training and Career Planning;

(9) Modalities for Inquiry into complaints against Policemen.

खादी भवन के भूतपूर्व मैनेजर के विरुद्ध जांच

4051. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के भूतपूर्व मैनेजर के विरुद्ध अपने पद तथा सार्वजनिक धन के दुरुपयोग के आरोपों की जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबधी जांच प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है और खादी आयोग द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (सी० बी० आई०) ने खादी भवन दिल्ली के एक भूतपूर्व प्रबन्धक पर लगाए गए कुछ आरोपों की जांच की है और अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

(ख) सी० बी० आई० ने उक्त कर्मचारी को भारी दण्ड देने के लिए उसके विरुद्ध नियमित विभागीय कार्यवाही करने की सिफारिश की है । तदनुसार खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अब विभागीय कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। कार्यवाही अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Manufacturing of Picture tubes by Large Capacity Plants

4052. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have invited proposals from large capacity plants for mass production of picture tubes for the black and white TV sets in order to meet the shortage of such tubes; and

(b) if so, what would be its effect on the small scale sector which are engaged in the manufacture of such tubes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The item is not produced in the small scale sector and as such the question does not arise.

Visit of Soviet Delegation to make joint Research in India

4053. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news ite appearing in the *Patriot*, dated 28 January, 1983 under the caption "Climatic changes and monsoon behaviour-Marchuk proposes joint research";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Soviet delegation who visited India, names of Indian counter-parts with whom they had discussion and out-come thereof;

(c) the names of places visited by the visiting delegation; and

(d) the details of suggestions given by the visiting delegation for the joint research with particular reference to the development of science and technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. There is an on going programme of cooperation on the monsoon behaviour between India and USSR under bilateral programme of cooperation for the period 1980—83.

(b) A list of names and status of the leader and other members of Soviet delegation who visited India is enclosed in the Statement I attached. The names of the Indian Scientists and other dignitaries whom the delegation met in India are given in the Statement II attached.

(c) The delegation visited New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Khajuraho and Agra.

(d) The discussion related to implementation of the ongoing programme of cooperation in S&T between India and USSR in areas like catalysis etc. and possible areas of future cooperation

Statement I

List of the Members of the USSR Delegation

Name	Status
Marchuk Guri Ivanovich	Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR.
Kudryavtsev Gennadi Georgievich . . .	First Deputy Minister of USSR Communications.
Babaev Agajan Gel'Dievich	Director of the Institute of Deserts of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Science, President of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences.
Boreskov Georgi Konstantinivich . . .	Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Director of Institute of Catalysis of Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk.
Patskevich Vasili Mikhailovich	Executive Officer in the USSR Council of Ministers.
Filipchenko Anatoli Vasilyevich . . .	Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR.
Obolentsev Piotr Evgrafovich	Executive Manager of the Chairman's Office in the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Name	Status
Borisov Nikilai Nikolaevich	Head of Department of Scientific and Technical Co-operation with Foreign Countries in the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.
Inashv Ili Davyd Davydovich	Senior Expert in the Department of Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Foreign countries of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.
Travkin Vladimir Nikolaevich	Expert of the Department of Scientific and Technical Cooperation with foreign Countries of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Statement II

Names of Indian dignitaries and whom members of Soviet delegation met and held discussions

1. Smt. Indira Gandhi,
   Prime Minister.
2. Dr. P. V. Narasimha Rao,
   Minister for External Affairs.
3. Shri C. P. N. Singh,
   Minister of State for Science and Technology.
4. Professor S. Nurul Hasan,
   Vice-President, CSIR.
5. Shri H. N. Sethna,
   Principal Secretary, Deptt. of Atomic Energy & Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission.
6. Dr. G. S. Sidhu,
   Secretary to the Govt. of India & Director-General, CSIR.
7. Dr. P. P. Gupta,
   Secretary to the Govt. of India. Department of Electronics
8. Dr. S. Varadarajan,
   Secretary to the Govt. of India. Deptt. of Science and Technology.
9. Dr. T. N. Khoshoo,
   Secretary to the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Environment
10. Shri B. N. Swarup,
    Secretary to the Govt. of India, Deptt. of Addl. Source of Energy.
11. Shri K. Saigal,
    Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India Deptt. of Ocean Development.
12. Dr. R. Ramanna,
    Director,
    Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.
13. Shri B. N. Makhija,
    Development Commissioner,
    Santa Cruz Free Trade Zone, Bombay.
14. Dr. B. V. Srikantan,
    Director,
    Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
15. Dr. S. R. Valluri,
    Director,
    National Aeronautical Laboratory, Banaglore.
16. Dr. S. Ramaseshan,
    Director,
    Indian Institute of Science, Banaglore.
17. Prof. S. Dhawan,
    Secretary to the Government of India, Deptt. of Space & Chairman, Space Commission and Indian Space Research Organisation.

Recruitment of Junior Hindi Translators in C.B.I.

4054. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Junior Translators have been recruited in the Central

Bureau of Investigation under his Ministry during the last one year;

(b) if so, the number of persons so recruited alongwith their educational qualifications in each case and the qualifications prescribed for the post;

(c) whether a few of them have been selected even though they do not fulfil the required qualifications prescribed for the said post;

(d) whether *ad-hoc* Junior Hindi Translators who had already been working in the CBI have been ignored inspite of the fact that they possessed the prescribed qualifications; and

(e) if so, the reasons for selecting persons with less qualifications and ignoring the *ad-hoc* persons working as Junior Hindi Translators and having the required qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) CBI have not made any recruitment during the last one year in the Grade of Junior Hindi Translators.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Shortage of aluminium in the country in 1983-84

4055. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Miinster of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there may be a possible shortage of aluminium in the country in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the demand of aluminium in 1983-84 financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). Recently, owing to severe power cuts imposed on the aluminium smelters in the country, the production has declined considerably. In case the demand for aluminium picks up and the indigenous production is not able to meet the demand, imports would be arranged to meet the gap.

Industrial projects costing more than rupees five crores

4056. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of major industrial projects costing more than rupees five crores approved under the Plan during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects, capital cost involved and the location of each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Details of major industrial projects under the Ministry of Industry costing more than Rs. 5 crores approved under the Plan during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 are given below:—

S. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Capital Cost
	1980		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Scheme of BHEL for establishing of facilities for manufacture of EOWL Mills.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	18·58
2.	Additional facilities for Hydro-sets manufacture at BHEL.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	6·42
3.	Expansion of Hyderabad Unit of Hindustan Cables Ltd.	(Andhra Pradesh)	50·00
4.	Tandur Cement Project	(Andhra Pradesh)	53·96
5.	Boiler Auxiliaries Project, BHEL.	Ranipat (Tamil Nadu)	32·80

S. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Capital Cost (Rs. in crores)
	1981		
1.	Expansion of Neemuch Cement Project of Cement Corporation of India.	(Madhya Pradesh)	89·40
2.	Expansion of Yerraguntala Cement Plant of Cement Corporation of India	(Madhya Pradesh)	75·72
3.	Proposal of M/s Burn Standard Co. Ltd. for modernisation and expansion of the refractories Plant and Magnesite Mines.	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	9·16
	1982		
1.	Slag Granulation Plant at Burnpur and a Cement Grinding Plant at Madhukunda—a joint project with WBIDC.	West Bengal	21·99
2.	Manufacture of passenger cars and light utility commercial vehicles by Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Haryana	268.84
3.	Two million watch factory at Ranibagh (Nainital) by HMT.	Uttar Pradesh	44·72
4.	Proposal for replacement and modernisation of Plant & Machinery at Rupnarainpur unit of Hindustan Cables Ltd.	West Bengal	12.66
5.	Additional facilities for manufacturing capacity of Traction Equipment-BHEL.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	14.04
6	Re-establishment of facilities for manufacturing industrial machines-BHEL.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	14.70
7.	Setting up of a new unit by BHEL for the manufacture of High Tension Ceramic Insulators at Jagdishpur.	Uttar Pradesh	11.50
8.	Augmentation of Valve manufacturing facilities, BHEL.	Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu) & Punjab (Govindval Complex)	8.42
9.	Setting up of additional manufacturing capacity of 30 lakh CKM at the Hyderabad Unit of Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	59·73

Import of large computer system

4057. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import large computer system for five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of large computer system proposed to be imported annually and the expenditure involved in foreign exchange; and

(c) the reasons for importing the large computer system and what is its impact on the indigenous computer industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c) At today's international prices, a large computer may be defined as one costing Rs. 50 lakhs CIF and more. The number of such large computers cleared for import by the Department of Electronics during 1981 and 1982, and the foreign exchange value (CIF) of the computers so cleared, are set out below:

Year	No. of Large computers cleared for import	Foreign Exchange Value (CIF) (Rs. in crores)
1981	13	23·9
1982	8	14·5

A projection of national demand for such large computers over the period 1982-83 to 1986-87 indicates a total demand of around 80 large computers. Such large computers are essential for important computational applications in priority sectors of the economy such as, oil exploration, government information systems, railway freight operations, airline and railway reservation systems, and the space programme, as also for advanced scientific research. The technological complexity and capital intensity of their manufacture, and the relatively small numbers in which they are projected to be required anually (around 25 numbers even in 1986-87) do not make the manufacture of such large computers technoeconomically viable. As such the question of impact on our indigenous computer industry does not really arise. Since their manufacture locally would not be viable, Government would generally be allowing import of such large systems after carefully scrutinising their projected applications and use. As indicated above, such computers are meant for specialised applications. The price of each would depend on the exact system configuration required to meet that particular application. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate for the next five years, the exact number of large computer systems proposed to be imported annually, or the foreign exchange expenditure which would be involved on their import.

Allocation of funds to Andhra Pradesh under Minimum Needs Programme

4058. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh under Minimum Needs Programmes during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the amount spent by Andhra Pradesh Government in those years out of the allocation made;

(c) whether Government propose allocation to Andhra Pradesh for the above programme for 1983-84; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details will be included in the Annual Plan document of the Planning Commission for 1983-84 which will be placed before the Parliament as soon as possible after presentation of all the State Budgets.

Statement

Annual Plan 1981-82 and 1982-83 – Minimum Needs Programme – Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Programme	1981-82		1982-83	
	Approved Outlay	Actual Exp.	Approved Outlay	Anti Exp.
1	2	3	4	5
Rural Electrification	100	144	70	70
Rural Roads	200	199	200	200
Elementary Education	420	327	420	420
Adult Education	40	30	40	40
Rural Health	527	372	450	450
Rural Water Supply	1400	1319	1870	1870
Rural Housing	1300	932	1700	1700
Environmental improvement of Slums	150	300	350	350
Nutrition	300	288	300	3000
Total	4437	3911	5400	8100

Bomb Blasts in Palika Bazar

4059. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were bomb blasts in the Palika Bazar in New Delhi recently injuring a number of persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the result of the investigation made into the incident and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). On 8th March, 1983, an Explosion occurred in Palika Bazar, in which 8 persons were injured.

A case under Section 3/4 Explosives Substances Act, 307/427 IPC and Section 2 of Punjab Security of State Act, has been registered and investigation is being conducted under the supervision of senior Police Officers. On the basis of description of the suspects, provided by some of the eye-witnesses, efforts are being made to apprehend the culprits.

The investigations show that the explosion was caused by a crude bomb-like object, made with the help of water-pipe joints which are filled up with explosive material and welded together.

Reviewing of Police Force in Delhi to Curb Crime Incidents

4060. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the existing police force in the Capital with regard to its adequacy or otherwise to curb the growing incidents of crime with the increasing population and development of new colonies;

(b) if so, whether Government consider the existing police force in the Capital inadequate to meet the requirement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what steps have been taken to augment the police force in the Capital at all levels to meet the growing demand to check crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) The existing strength of the Delhi Police remains under review and additional force is sanctioned from time to time. During the last 3 years about 2700 more posts have been created and sanction for raising 5 additional batalions of the Delhi Armed Police has issued.

The present strength of Delhi Police is capable of dealing effectively with the crime and law and order situation in the city. In fact, compared to 1979, the crime rate has come down by about 40 per cent in the year 1982.

Regularisation of villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4061. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether propsals for regularising a large number of villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been received and Government are seriously considering to regularise only two villages located after denuding the reserve forest;

(b) whether only a particular State people are patronised in regularisation of villages and other State people are discriminated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A Committee set up by Ministry of Agriculture to go into the problem of encroachments on forests and revenue lands had recommended the regularisation of encroachments on forest land at Gandhinagar and Paschimsagar. No final decision has been taken so far by the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

"Ghana Sanctuary at Bharatpur"

4062. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the world renowned Ghana Sanctuary at Bharatpur in Rajasthan has lost its calm, transquility, glory and beauty due to destruction of plants, trees, illegal grazing and infectious diseases prevalent among birds and animals; and

(b) the measures Government propose to adopt to restore the original glory of the Sanctuary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b) In view of its ecological importance and with a view to provide better protection to the wildlife and its habitat, the Government of Rajasthan has constituted the Keoladeo National Park at Bharatpur with effect from 26 August, 1981. Apart from protection from illicit felling, grazing or poaching, action is also being taken for the proper management and de-

veolpment of this national park. The Central Government has been providing financial assistance for this purpose to the State Government.

Allotment of industrial sheds to SC and ST in Delhi

4063. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Miinster of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1015 on 14 July, 1981 and state:

(a) whether the total number of applications received from Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes was 23 and if so, how letters to 24 SC/ST eligible entrepreneurs have been sent by the Directorate of Industry, Delhi Administration for allotment of plots for electronic items at Ohkla;

(b) the detailed facts thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of plots to be allotted to SC/ST was 34 and the number of eligible SC/ST candidates were 23, if so, the reasons for drawing of lots when the number of candidates was less than the number of plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, at the time of replying to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1015 dated 14-7-82, 23 applications had been identified from SC/ST candidates. Subsequently, during scrutiny of the entire lot of applications received by the Screening Committee appointed by Delhi Administration 29 applications were identified to have been received from SC/ST candidates. Out of these. 24 applicants were considered eligible by the Screening Committee. Letters have been issued to those found eligible.

(c) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, 33 plots have been reserved for SC/ST candidates. Draw of the lots would be necessary to determine the actual number and size of the plot to be allotted to the individual applicant.

Acceptance of co-prisoner's certificate for grant of pension to freedom fighters

4064. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications of the freedom fighters for pension under Swatantarta Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, with the Co-prisoner's Certificate issued by competent persons but from outside the district are rejected on the ground that the certifier and the certified do not belong to the same district;

(b) if so, whether it is provided in the rule that both should belong to the same district; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the matter and direct the authorities to accept the Co-prisoner's Certificate issued by prominent freedom fighters who had undergone actual imprisonment for more than five years on their personal knowledge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of a public sector project in Punjab

4065. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have been representing to Central Government time and again for setting up of some large scale public sector projects in that State; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to meet this long standing request of that State, where all infrastructural faciilties are available?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The location of Central Projects is based on techno-economic considerations. Every effort is made to spread Central investments in Public Sector Entreprises in as equitable a manner as possible.

Less allocation of funds for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant for 1983-84

4066. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA:

Will the Miinster of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have cut down the allocation to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant considerably for the year 1983-84;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the project, envisaged provision for the year 1983-84 and actual allotment in the annual plan;

(c) reasons for the cutting down of the allocation; and

(d) whether Government propose to finance the project from outside help or loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (d). The revised estimated cost of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is Rs. 3897.28 crores. The annual allocations are based on physical progress keeping in view the capability of various agencies executing the work and making supplies and the availabiilty of resources.

The allocation for 1983-84 has been fixed at Rs. 187 crores. Depending on further requirement, the question of providing additional resources will be considered at the appropriate stage.

The Soviets are providing credit for this project; some equipment are also being obtained under credit arrangements from other countries.

Utilisation capacity of cable industry

4067. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cable manufacturing industry is not able to utilise the installed capacity fully nor increase its exports;

(b) whether the cable manufacturers have urged Government for grant of incentives and improve the supply of aluminium; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) The cable manufacturing industry is unable to utilise its installed capacity fully due to poor off-take of its end product by State Electricity Boards on account of paucity of funds.

The cable manufacturers approached the Government for making aluminium and steel available to them at International prices in order to effectively complete in the IDA/IBRD tenders. The Government have issued a notification on 15-9-1982 treating supply of IDA/IBRD aided projects on par with physical exports as a result of which the indigenous units can effectively compete in these tenders.

Possibility of using CANDU rectors for slow breeding of Uranium-233 from thorium

4068. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dept. of Atomic Energy has considered the possibility of using CANDU reactors for slow breeding of uranium-233 from thorium; and

(b) if so, whether this technology will be used for use of thorium in fuel cycle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Dept. of Atomic Energy has been considering all the aspects of the use of Thorium in the Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors, for the breeding of Uranium-233. This reactor will not allow the use of thorium in the fuel cycle unless it is converted from a natural uranium system to an enriched uranium system. The enrichment can be either with plutonium or with enriched uranium. Research & Development work in this area is continuing. This technology is not yet ripe to be used on a commercial scale.

Survey regarding functioning of old paper mills in the country

4069. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the functioning of century old paper mills in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that unless these century old paper mills in the country are equipped with new machines there is no possibility to become self-sufficient in the requirement of paper in the country;

(d) if so, whether any scheme has been launched by Government to see large scale financial assistance necessary for this purpose from the financial institutions;

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Government recognises the need for modernisation and renovation of paper mills having old equipment and proposals received in this regard are given due consideration. Some of the old mills are themselves keen on modernising their plant and equipment.

सामाजिक संगठनों को सहायता

4070. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सामाजिक संगठनों की संख्या कितनी है और वर्ष 1980, 1981, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान राज्यवार, उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) किन संगठनों ने सहायता का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग और किन संगठनों ने उसका ठीक ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते । परन्तु वह मंत्रालय अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप के कुछ चुने हुए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायतानुदान दे रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recovery of dues by B.H.E.L.

4071. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.H.E.L. cannot make payment to its creditors and important machineries and equipment sent to B.H.E.L. remain unclaimed for months at Bhopal Station for lack of money;

(b) if so, the details and reasons;

(c) whether State Electricity Boards and Government parties, owe rupees four hundred crores to BHEL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. BHEL has been making payment to its creditors. However, on certain occasions, equipment sent to BHEL, Bhopal, had been delayed for clearance due to financial constraints or due to the fact that the suppliers do not adhere strictly to the stipulation of the Purchase Order namely the destination of supply, replacement of rejected or damaged material, wrong invoicing etc.

(c) State Electricity Boards and other Government agencies owed approximately Rs. 386 crores to BHEL as on 31st January, 1983.

(d) A statement is attached.

(e) The BHEL management is regularly following up with the concerned officials in the various State Electricity Boards at all levels for the collection of outstanding dues. The matter has also been taken up by Government at the level of the Chief Ministers of the States.

Statement

Statement of Outstanding against State Governments and State Electricity Boards

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Electricity Boards	Outstanding at the end of Jan. '83		
		Total	Under reconciliation	Net
1		2	3	4
A.	SEBS			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	6880	972	5908
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3557	175	3382
3.	Maharashtra	5823	563	5260
4.	Bihar	2435	332	2103
5.	Andhra	799	184	615
6.	Tamil Nadu	2149*	54	2095*
7.	Haryana	2865	121	2744
8.	Gujarat	885	255	630
9.	Assam	1837	55	1782
10.	Punjab	3387	71	3316
11.	West Bengal	570	58	512
12.	Rajasthan	1170	79	1091
13.	Meghalaya	590	—	590
14.	Orissa	170	3	167

*Includes Rs. 970 lakhs progress payments.

1	2	3	4
15. DESU	144	—	144
16. Kerala	104+	1	103+
17. Karnataka	52	8	44
18. J & K	29	1	28
19. Himachal Pradesh	62	3	59
	33508	2935	30573
B. POWER PROJECTS	5391	826	4565
C. PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS	3830	1380	2540
D. RAILWAYS	850	78	772
E. GOVT. DEPTTS.	292	78	214
TOTAL	43871	5297	38574

†Includes Rs. 81 lakhs progress payments.

कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना

4073. **श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी:** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए कुटीर उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर भद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकारी नीति और नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसरण में देश भर के लघु, कुटीर तथा सहायक उद्योगों को विकास के लिए सभी संभव सहायता दी जा रही है । समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का मूल उद्देश्य कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास की सहायता से बेरोजगारी और-अल्प-रोजगार का उन्मूलन करना है । जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश से बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए लघु, छोटे, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास पर बल दिया गया है । लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन, खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, हस्तशिल्प व हथकरघा बोर्ड, केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड और कयर बोर्ड की विभिन्न योजनाओं का उद्देश्य कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देकर बेरोजगारी/अल्परोजगार की स्थिति को समाप्त करना है ।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के राज्यपाल

4074. **श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :** क्या **गृह** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने राज्यपाल और उप-राज्यपाल हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने हैं ; और

(ग) वे किन राज्यों में नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग). इस समय 19 राज्यपाल और 6 उप-राज्यपाल हैं। जिनमें से केवल एक अर्थात् हरियाणा के राज्यपाल अनुसूचित जाति के हैं ।

"Incidents of Poaching"

4075. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no decline in the incidents of poaching despite Centre's repeated directives to the State Governments and most of the poaching is done by the officials;

(b) if so, how many cases of poaching involving officials and other, separately were reported during 1982 as against the cases reported in 1981 with the status of the officials involved; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the States and would be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Recruitment of I.A.S. Officers

4076. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS officers recruited directly in 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) the annual expenses of the Academy at Mussoorie, Uttar Pradesh, for their training during the last three years;

(c) whether Government are aware of over recruitment of people to IAS cadre, leading to various unhealthy practices of deputing them to public sector units;

(d) the basis on which the annual requirement of IAS officers is decided; and

(e) the steps being taken to remove IAS officers from postings for which they are not professionally trained for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (e). The numhber of IAS officers recruited directly in 1980, 1981 and 1982 were 126, 129 and 144 respectively. The annual requirement of IAS officers by direct recruitment is worked out by taking into account the actual vacancies and the anticipated vacancies by way of retirements and the number of direct recruitment posts. The number of vacancies to be filled on the results of a particular examination by direct recruitments is finalised in consultation with the State Governments concerned. There is no over-recruitment to the I.A.S.

The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie imparts institutional training to IAS probationers and organises foundational courses for probationers of All India and Central Services, Group 'A' and it also organises some in-service training programmes for various Services. No separate account of annual expenses incurred by the Academy, Mussoorie for the training of IAS probationers is maintained as such. However, the Academy, Mussoorie, incurred actual expenditure of Rs. 46.67 lakhs, Rs. 56.86 lakhs and Rs. 65.19 lakhs in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

I.A.S. officers do not get automatically appointed to public sector undertakings. These officers compete along with others who may be drawn from other Services or public sector undertakings or from pri-

vate sector. By the very nature of their training and experience IAS officers are called upon, during their career, to handle a variety of assignments.

Target achieved by public sector units

4077. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the public sector units under the Department of Mines have achieved their production targets during the years, 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(b) the reasons for the shortfall, if any, in the production targets and what measures have been taken by Government to improve their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

The production targets and the actual performance of Public Sector enterprises under the Department of Mines during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 till 28th February, 1983) are indicated below :

Unit : Kgs. for gold and Tonnes for other metals.

	1980-81		1981-82		1983-83	
	Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production upto 28-2-83)
Aluminium (Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.)	50,000	28,777	50,000	34,754	50,000	39,007
Zinc (Hindustan Zinc Ltd.)	66,000	44,551	57,000	46,516	56,000	39,632
Lead (Hindustan Zinc Ltd.)	14,000	14,925	11,000	14,462	15,000	12,948
Blister Copper (Hindustan Copper Ltd.)	27,000	25,307	32,500	27,440	37,000	31,651
Gold (Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.)	1,777	1,562	1,682	1,420	1,564	1,170.22

(*Note : Targets are fixed on financial year basis and not on the basis of calendar years).

2. The shortfall in production of aluminium was due to the total inadequacy of power made available by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board to the aluminium complex at Korba. A decision has been taken by the Government to set up a captive thermal power plant of 270 MW at Korba as a long term solution to this problem.

3. In the case of zinc also, production target could not be achieved because of the severe power cuts and restrictions imposed on the Debari smelter (Rajasthan) by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and, to some extent, on the Vizag smelter (Andhra Pradesh) by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board. As a long term solution, a proposal to set-up a captive power plant of 3 x 30 MW capacity in Rajasthan to meet the requirements of existing units as well as new mines and proposed smelter complex at Rampura Agucha, is under consideration. A short term proposal to instal a 15 MW gas turbine plant in the Debari smelter is also being examined. Diesel generating sets have already been installed to supplement to some extent the power supplied by the State Electricity Boards.

4. In the case of copper, production in the Khetri copper complex (Rajasthan) was adversely affected by the power shortage. In the Indian copper complex, Ghatsila (Bihar), in addition to power restrictions, the grade of ore also deteriorated resulting in lower production. To improve the power position, Hindustan Copper Ltd. is taking action to augment captive generation capacity. A new copper project has already been established at Malanjkhand to increase the availability of copper concentrates to the smelters.

5. In regard to gold, the shortfall in production has been due mainly to drop in the grade of ore in the mines. Intensive exploration work has been in progress for locating new ore shorts in the Kolar Mines and also for identifying promising prospects in new areas.

Clearance of Daitari Steel Project by Planning Commission

4078. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Daitari Steel Plant project has been cleared by Government and the Planning Commission;

(b) the details of the project;

(c) whether it has been realised that in view of the country already having a big steel surplus and the capacity of both the Bhilai and Bokaro being expanded, there is no justification for the proposed Daitari Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (d) The Detailed Project Report is under preparation. In preparing this report the demand and availability of steel in the country will be taken into account. Details of this project will be available after Government has taken decisions on the Detailed Project Report.

Development of Western Ghats

4079. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level committee has been set up to guide the development of the Western Ghats and to take the policy decisions; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for development of the Western Ghats resources and what are the other details?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps are being taken for the development of Western Ghats resources, namely:

(i) An assessment of the resources of the region as well as the potentials and constrains to development has been

attempted through detailed surveys and studies. An Outline Development Plan (ODP) on this basis has been drafted to guide the States in the formulation of plans.

(ii) The State Governments are also conducting studies on their own in the context of formulation of appropriate schemes of development of resources.

(iii) In order to ensure development in a scientific and systematic manner, emphasis is being laid on an integrated area development approach on a watershed basis. For the formulation of appropriate schemes on this basis, guidelines have been given to the States from time to time.

"Pollution of Ganga in West Bengal"

4080. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the Indian Express dated 22nd January, 1983 regarding pollution of the Ganga in the West Bengal and other parts of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ganga water is becoming so polluted every year that it is unsafe not only to drink but also to bathe and for irrigation too;

(c) In what parts pollution of Ganga is above danger level; and

(d) The steps Government propose to take to check the pollution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The river Ganga immediately downstream of Kannauj, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, Patna in Bihar, and from Dakshineswar to Diamond Harbour in West Bengal is unsafe for drinking without proper treatment and bathing especially during the dry months but is safe for irrigation.

(c) The river Ganga is most polluted near Kanpur and Calcutta.

(d) The Central and the State Board have drawn schemes and are taking measures to regulate pollution from Industrial and Domestic Wastes.

Compilation of List of Cost Reduction Technology

4081. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled a list of cost reduction technologies which will result in lowering the cost of production of small industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to make such information available to the public; and

(d) if not, what steps have been taken so far to make available low cost production technology to the public and particularly to those in the rural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Small Industries Development Organisation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Handloom and Handicrafts Board, National Research and Development Corporation, and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are working in their respective fields for development of low cost production technologies. These are made available to the public and the rural sector through their own outlets. District Industries Centres and Tool Room, Testing Centres, Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres of Small Industries Development Organisation.

Exodus of Scientists from Research Centres in India

4082. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is general exodus of Scientists from various Research Centres in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over 300 Scientists from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre have quit the Centre;

(c) the actual figures of Scientists who have left various Research Centres and Institutes in India during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons of this exodus and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of scientific officers/ engineers who have resigned from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the total staff strength of such officers is as given below:

Year	No. of resignations	Total Scientific Officers & Engineers
1980 . .	82	3424
1981 . .	98	3512
1982 . .	117	3575

(c) During the three years ending 1982 the number of scientists who have left DRDO, DAE, ICAR, ICMR is 140, 709, 118 and 37 respectively. Similar figures for CSIR and Dept. of Space are not readily available, but there are good reasons to believe that number of scientists leaving these organisations is small in relation to the total strength of scientific staff.

(d) The number of scientists who have resigned is very small. All the same, the improvement of working conditions for scientists is under constant review.

Mobility of scientists from one organisation to another is normal. Scientists may leave from one organisation to another for personal reasons, for better prospects and amenities or opportunities for working in more exciting fields.

Accumulation of Heavy Unsold Stock of Steel

4083. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Limited are having heavy unsold stocks and they are frantically searching for prospective buyers;

(b) if so, the stock of different variety of steel in hand with them as on 31 December, 1982;

(c) the reasons for the decline in demand; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (c). The Stocks of saleable steel at SAIL Plants and home sale stockyards as on 1-3-1983 were 1.469 million tonnes (provisional). These stocks built up as sales did not not keep pace with production.

(b) The category-wise stocks of saleable steel with SAIL Plants and stockyards as on 31-12-1982 are given below:—

'000 (tonnes)

Category	Plants	Stockyards	Total
Semis	135·1	157·8	292·9
Rounds	49·3	79·4	128·7
Wire Rods	4·6	65·7	70·3
Structurals	43·9	80·0	123·9
Plates	28·4	145·6	174·0

1	2	3	4
HR Coils/Skelp	48·8	103·0	151·8
HR Sheets	9·1	51·5	60·6
CR Sheets/Coils	17·8	157·5	175·3
GP/GC Sheets	6·0	29·9	35·9
Elect. Steel Sheets	1·4	0·2	1·6
Tin Plates	12·6	1·4	14·0
Pipes	8·9	0·1	9·0
Others	..	2·5	2·5
Rly. Materials (Including Light Rails)	13·7	15·3	29·0
Defectives	..	46·8	46·8
TOTAL	379·6	936·7	1316·3

(d) The following steps have been taken by Government and SAIL to stimulate sales:—

(i) The end use declaration provision under clause 7 of Iron and Steel (Control) Order, for steel materials, other than pig iron, has been dispensed with.

(ii) Distribution procedures have been relaxed.

(iii) The system of registered traders has been abolished by SAIL and steel trade has been declared open to any one interested in trading in steel.

(iv) Price rebates are offered in selected categories/quantities of steel.

(v) Quantity discounts have been announced by SAIL.

(vi) Credit facilities on a slective basis for certain items are being offered by SAIL.

(vii) Old/damaged and non-moving stocks are disposed through tenders.

(viii) A new scheme has been introduced whereby HR Coils/Skelp and CR Coils/Sheets will be supplied at internationally competitive prices to those who surrender their duty free REP Licence and Advance Licences. It has also been made obligatory for import licence holders enjoying facility for import of such canalised items under various facilities to first approach SAIL for supply of such material.

(ix) Subject to prior sales, SAIL will make inter-stock transfer at their own cost.

In addition, the following steps have been taken to improve the general situation:—

(i) Changes in the product-mix of SAIL Plants have been made so that they produce more of high demand items and less of low demand items.

(ii) Import Policy with respect to steel items has been made more restrictive so that avoidable imports do not take place.

मारुति कार की बुकिंग

4084. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में तथा विदेशों में मारुति कार की बुकिंग कब तक शुरु हो जाएगी—और

(ख) इसका कितना वार्षिक उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है तथा इसकी अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) मारुति कार की बुकिंग अगले महीने शुरू होगी ।

(ख) उत्पादन की प्रत्याशित मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

1984–85	.	20,000
1985–86	.	40,000
1986–87	.	60,000
1987–88	.	80,000
1988–89	.	1,00,000

कम्पनी ने अनुमान लगाया है कि इसका विक्रय मूल्य लगभग 45,000 रु० होगा जिसमें परिवहन लागत और स्थानीय कर शामिल नहीं है ।

Blocking of Money in Sick Industrial Units

4085. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of sick industrial units has increased in 1982;

(b) whether twenty four crores of rupees of different banks are blocked in those sick units;

(c) if so, how Government are going to realise that money; and

(d) the reasons for the closing of those units and their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) Data on sick industrial units for the year 1982 are not yet available.

(b) According to the latest information (Provisional) furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, there were 26,758 sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1981 and the total bank credit of Rs. 2626 crores was outstanding from them.

(c) Banks and financial institutions who grant loans for revival of sick units monitor the utilisation of assistance given by them. When they come to the conclusion that their efforts cannot revive the unit, they recover their dues as per the normal banking procedure.

(d) Data on sick units which are closed down are not collected by the Reserve Bank of India or any other organisation.

Completion of Madras and Narora Atomic Power Stations

4086. SHRI BHIM SINGH:
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Madras Atomic Power Project and Narora Atomic Power Project could not be completed according to the time schedule;

(b) whether it was because of the non-availability of land, equipments and building material in time;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Govt. to remove these causes;

(d) the results of the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the action taken against the guilty persons or institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The completion schedules of both these projects were affected mainly by delay in fabrication of major muclear equipment which have to conform to stringent specifications and involve complex manufacturing procedures and because of delay in acquiring land and other material. Efforts are being made to expedite the manufacture of major critical nuclear equipment for the Narora Atomic Power Project and to reduce the impact of delays in equipment delivery by paralleling erection activities as far as possible. These steps are expected to avoid further delays in completion of the project.

(e) All efforts are being made to ensure the speedy completion of various tasks. Many of these are complex technological tasks being carried out for the first time in the country and the delays were unavoidable. Hence the question of penalising persons or institutions does not arise.

Amount earmarked in Sixth Five Year Plan for research and development of atomic energy

4087. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Five Year Plan has earmarked Rs. 533.5 crores for research and development of Atomic Energy, how much has so far been spent and for what purpose and the benefits from this expenditure of the public;

(b) whether it is a fact that our atomic equipments and establishments have broken down frequently, causing great loss to the nation; and

(c) when India can expect self-reliance and sufficiency in equipment and energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A tota loutlay of Rs. 533.57 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan for the Research and Development of Atomic Energy comprising Rs 248.98 crores for Plan Expenditure and Rs 284.59 crores for Non-Plan Expenditure. Plan Expenditure of Rs. 56.76 crores and Non-Plan Expenditure of Rs. 101.79 crores has been incurred upto 1981-82 during the Sixth Plan Period. Further expenditure of Rs 38.54 crores under Plan & Rs. 64.39 crores under Non-Plan, aggregating to Rs. 102.93 crores is expectd to be incurred on R&D Schemes during 1982-83. The details of the Research & Development activities of Dept. are available in the Annual Reports of the Dept. of Atomic Energy which are laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir, though the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has had some operating problems from time to time due to malfunctioning of the equipment, the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been operating satisfactorily.

(c) Most of the components required for an atomic power station are currently being fabricated indigenously. Efforts are continuing to reduce the import content.

Development Board for Kutch region in Gujarat

4088. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regon of Kutch in Gujarat State was granted a Development Board under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India in 1977;

(b) whether this Presidential Order was revoked later;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider this Constitutional right of the people of Kutch; and

(e) if so, when it is to be declared and what are the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The President had made, on the 28th February, 1977 the State of Gujarat (Special Responsibility of the Governor for

Kutch) Order, 1977 under clause (2) of article 371 of the Constitution to provide for the special responsibility of the Governor of Gujarat for the establishment of a Development Board for Kutch and for other matters referred to in the clause aforesaid. This Presidential Order was repealed on 17-2-1978 on a review of the matter at the instance of the State Government.

(d) and (e). The matter is under examination.

सेवानिवृत्ति के पश्चात् वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद में अधिकारियों की पुनर्नियुक्ति

4089. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् में सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद पुनर्नियुक्त किए गए अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इन अधिकारियों को किस आधार पर पुनर्नियुक्त किया गया है?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परमाणु, ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् (मुख्यालय) में पुनर्नियुक्त किए गए अ-वैज्ञानिक अधिकारियों से संबंधित सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । (संसद ग्रंथालय में रख गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6208/83)

Overseas Loan raised by BPCL

4090. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have authorised Bharat Pump and Compressers Limited to rase an overseas commercial loan to meet its import financing requirement;

(b) if so, the amount of overseas commercial loan which will be raised by BPCL;

(c) whether any agreement or contract has been made by BPCL for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DM 9,398,185.60.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Loan agreement for DM 9,398,185.60 for the project "delivery of pump components for 29 Pumps" by Uraca Pumpenfabrik Gmbll & Co., K. G., Urach, West Germany was signed between KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU, Frankfurt am Main, "KFW" and Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., on 13th September, 1982. This has been guaranteed by the State Bank of India. The entire credit will be utilised by April, 30, 1983. BPCL shall repay the loan to KFW in 10 semi-annual instalments upto 31.12.1987 and shall pay to KFW interest on the outstanding loan @ 9.75 per cent per annum in semi-annual instalments. BPCL will also pay to KFW a commitment fee on the loan amount not yet disbursed @ 0.375 per cent per annum.

Production of Rourkela Steel Plant and its expansion

4091. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Rourkela Steel Plant in Orissa

is better than that of other public sector steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided for its expansion; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the production of Rourkela Steel Plant is hampered due to the irregular power supply;

(d) if so, steps taken by Government for setting up a captive Power Plant at Rourkela for supply of electricity of this steel plant so that its production may not be hampered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The production performance of Rourkela Steel Plant has been satisfactory.

(b) Plans for modernisation of some shops and provision of additional facilities are beng formulated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Installation of a captive Poer Plant of 2 x 60 MW capacity nas been sanctioned.

Policy Regarding Import of Colour T.V. Components

4092. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any specific policy in regard to the import of colour T. V. components and their distribution to the manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have framed any policy in regard to manufacture of colour T.V. components within the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it will be indigenous or with some collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The colour TV picture tubes would be canalised through Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) at present. It has been decided that Integrated Circuits and certain other critical components such as EHT Transformers, SAW Filters, etc. would be taken up for standardization.

(c) to (e). The policy for manufacture of electronic components for electronic equipment is under operation for the last 3|4 years. A copy of that policy is enclosed as statement. This policy also covers the manufacturer of components used in CTV Receivers

Statement

NOTE ON DOE POLICY REGARDING ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS INDUSTRY

Plentiful availability of the numerous varieties of electronic components freely and at reasonable prices in India is considered to be the basic pre-requisite for giving a boost to the production of electronic equipments and systems. Hence, Department of Electronics has decided on the approach outlined below for the development of electronic components industry:—

1. Promoting|licensing|establishing components manufacture on a large and viable basis with a broad entrepreneur base would mean production somewhat in excess of purely domestic requirements. However, when the industry is grown on an internationally viable basis, immense export opportunities would be available.

2. Large capacities are required for economic viability on international scale as well as for ensuring product quality. This is technological compulsion due to the advent of automatic machinery. Accordingly the existing organised sector industries are encouraged to grow freely.

3. Lookng to the demand position and the gestation periods, it is unlikely that the existing units would be able to meet the demand without substantial expansion and modernisation.

Therefore, fresh capacity creation is considered necessary. The capacity is being promoted only on an internationally viable basis. We take into account the domestic demand as also the export opportunities while examining the costs and technologies in any proposal.

4. Regarding foreign technology, Department of Electronics policy is to freely allow technology import in areas of modern types of components. There are inadequacies in technology with the existing manufacturers and very few approvals have been obtained for Defence quality components.

5. Lower utilisation of capacities observed in some cases now, have been for reasons other than the demand constraints (generally managerial failures).

6. For the above reasons, components are unsuitable for production in the Small Scale Sector and both Department of Electronics and DCSSI have been writing to all Small Scale entrepreneurs for the past, four/five years that it would be unwise to invest in components manufacture in the Small Scale Sector and they would do so at their own risk since the Government may not be prepared to give protection.

Grant of freedom fighters pension in Tamil Nadu

4093. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for grant of pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme from Tamil Nadu during the last one year;

(b) the number of applications which were rejected and those still pending; and

(c) the reasons for their rejection or keeping them pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The freedom fighters Pension Scheme was liberalised w.e.f. 1.8.80 and applications were invited from all categories of freedom fighters upto 31.3.82, which was the last date for receipt of applications. Applications received after 31.3.82 are not being entertained. However, in genuine and deserving cases delay in submission is condoned and such cases are processed on merits. The position of applications received upto 31.3.82 is as under:—

(i) Applications received prior to 1-8-80 i.e. under 1972 Schemes . . .	7070
(ii) Applications received under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme effective from 1-8-80 upto 31-3-82 i.e. last date for submission of application:	2296
TOTAL :	9366

(b) Disposal of the above application is as under :—

Sanctioned : . . .	3734
Rejected . . .	4187
Pending . . .	1445

(c) Applications are rejected for one or more of the following grounds:—

(i) No acceptable documentary evidence in proof of suffering.

(ii) Suffering not in connection with the freedom movement of the country.

(iii) Actual jail/underground suffering less than six months (3 months imprisonment in case of women/SC/ST freedom fighters).

(iv) Suffering in connection with mutinies/movements not recognised for the purpose of Samman pension.

(iv) Delay in submission of the applications i.e. after 31-3-82 which was the last date for receipt of applications under the liberalised scheme.

The cases are pending for want of vertification/entitlement report from the State Govt. and/or the requisite information from the applicants.

Communal riots in states

4094. SHR D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States there were communal riots in the last one year;

(b) on how many occasions State Governments requested for C.R.P. assistance; and

(c) how many times such riots have occurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There were communal incidents in 17 States during the year 1982.

(b) CRPF assistance was requisitioned 12 times.

(c) There were 474 communal incidents.

इस्पात की बिक्री हेतु नई नीति

4095. **श्री पीयूष तिरकी :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० द्वारा अपने इस्पात की बिक्री के लिए नई नीति की घोषणा की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई नीति का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि "सेल" द्वारा उत्पादित इस्पात की बिक्री में हाल ही में काफी कमी आई है और गोदामों में फिनिश किए गए माल का विशाल भण्डार पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० पी० सालवे) : (क) और (ख) "सेल" ने अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :—

(1) पंजीकृत व्यापारियों को इस्पात बेचने की प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी गई है और अब कोई भी व्यापारी, जो इस्पात का व्यापार करना चाहे, इस्पात का व्यापार कर सकता है ;

(2) 15 मार्च, 1983 तक कुछ विशेष श्रेणियों/किस्मों के इस्पात पर मूल्यात्मक और मात्रात्मक छूट दी जा रही थी ;

(3) कुछ मदों के लिए चयनात्मक आधार पर उधार की सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं ;

(4) "सेल" अपने खर्च पर एक स्टाकयार्ड से दूसरे स्टाकयार्ड में माल भेज रही है बशर्ते कि उसकी बिक्री पहले हो जाए ;

(5) "सेल" द्वारा पंजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिए आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत आने वाले लाइसेंसधारियों तथा आयात के अन्य लाइसेंसधारियों को देशीय इस्पात की कुछ श्रेणियां, गर्म बेलित क्वायल/स्केल्प, ठंडे बेलित क्वायलें/चादरें और बेदाग इस्पात की चादरें/क्वायल की सप्लाई स्पर्धी मूल्यों पर की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ) उत्पादन के अनुरूप बिक्री नहीं हुई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप स्टाक में वृद्धि हुई है। 1-3-1983 को सेल के कारखानों और घरेलू बिक्री के स्टाकयार्डों में विक्रेय इस्पात का कुल स्टाक 14.69 लाख टन था (आंकड़े अस्थाय हैं)।

टायर और ट्यूब निर्माता यूनिटें

4096. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन फर्मों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जो देश में ट्रकों, बसों, ट्रेक्टरों, स्कूटरों, मोटर साइकिलों और साइकिलों के टायर और ट्यूब का निर्माण कर रही हैं और उनका वार्षिक टायर उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि साइकिल और रिक्शा में प्रयोग की जाने वाले टायर और ट्यूबों की कीमतें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दुगुनी हो गई हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे टायर और ट्यूब निर्माता फर्मों ने सरकार से उन्हें सस्ती दरों पर कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु मांग की है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर भद्र सिंह) : (क) विवरण संलग्न हैं ।

(ख) पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान साइकिल के टायर और ट्यूबों के मूल्य निम्न प्रकार रहे हैं :—

मूल्य (रु०प्रति नग)

	1980	1981	1982
टायर .	14.65	16.00	17.10
ट्यूब .	6.30	6.85	7.25

(ग) टायर और ट्यूबों के उत्पादन में काम आने वाली कच्ची सामग्री के मूल्यों पर और उसके वितरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	एकक का नाम और पता	उत्पादन–1982 (मोटर-गाड़ियों के टायर)
1	2	3
1.	मै० डनलप इंडिया लि०, डनलप हाउस, 57 बी, मिर्जा गालिब स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता–16 (शाहगंज एकक)	1,049,483
2.	अम्बात्तूर एकक	798,137
3.	मै० बोम्बे टायर्स इण्टरनैशनल लि०, हैबन्दर रोड, सेवरी, बम्बई–400033	8,66,284
4.	मै० सिएट टायर्स आफ इंडिया लि० भांडुप, बम्बई ।	1419,598

1	2	3
5.	मै० गुडइयर इंडिया लि०, गोंदरेज भवन, (तीसरी मंजिल) मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली ।	677,556
6.	मै० प्रीमियर टायर्स लि०, मर्चेन्ट चेम्बर, 41, न्यू मेरीन लाइन्स, बम्बई–20	281,714
7.	मै० इचेक टायर्स लि०, 19, जवाहर लाल नेहरु रोड, कलकत्ता–13	34,499
8.	मै० मद्रास रबर फैक्टरी, तिरुवोट्टीपुर हाई रोड, मद्रास ।	573,394 (मद्रास एकक) 366,007 (गोआ एकक) 275,503 (आरकोणम एकक)
9.	मै० मोदी रबर लि०, मोदी नगर ।	982,432
10.	मै० जे० के० इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०, लिंक हाउस, 3, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली ।	377,180
11.	मै० अपोलो टायर्स लि०, चेरुपुष्पम बिल्डिंग, 6वींतल, षण्मुगम् रोड, कोचीन ।	303,783
12.	मै० विक्रान्त टायर्स लि०, के०आर० एस० रोड, सेटागल्ली, मैसूर-570016	289,683
13.	मै० फाल्कन टायर्स लि०, 5, क्रीसेंट रोड, हाई ग्राउन्ड्स, बंगलौर–1	552,300

1	2	3
14.	मे० यू०पी० टायर्स एण्ड ट्यूब्ज लि०, ए–539, एच०आई० जी० आवास विकास कालोनी, इन्दिरा नगर, लखनऊ–226016	91,741
	योग :	89,39'293

क्र० सं०	एकक का नाम और पता	उत्पादन (साइकिल टायर)
1	2	3
1.	मे० डनलप इंडिया लि०, डनलप हाउस, 57 बी, मिर्जा गालिब स्ट्रीट (शाहगंज एकक)	80,65,236
2.	(अम्बात्तूर एकक)	46,94,748
3.	मे० इन्टरनेशनल रबर एण्ड जनरल इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्रा०) लि०, 18/24, नांकियाल जानी रोड, वाडी बांदर, बम्बई–400009	66,92,519
4.	मे० राल्सन साइकिल्स लि०, बालसन नगर जी०टी० रोड, लुधियाना (पंजाब)	74,21,861
5.	मे० रघुवीर साइकिल इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०, प्रतापनगर इण्डस्ट्रीज एरिया, लुधियाना	3,33,700

1	2	3
6.	मे० कास्मोस इंडिया रबर वर्क्स प्राइवेट लि०; 7, होमजी स्ट्रीट, फोर्ट, बम्बई	नगण्य
7.	मे० रूबी रबर वर्क्स, पो०आ०—रूबी नगर, चंगनाशेरा	76,367
8.	म० नेशनल रबर मैन्युफेक्चरर्स लि०, 19, जवाहर लाल नेहरू रोड, कलकत्ता–13	1,91,836
9.	मे० मद्रास रबर फैक्टरी, तिरूवोट्टियुर हाई रोड, मद्रास	87,157
10.	मे० त्रिवेन्द्रम रबर वर्क्स, त्रिवेन्द्रम ।	3,40,550
	योग :	279,03,974

वाहन निर्माता कारखाने

4097. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री वाहन निर्माता कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 28 अप्रैल, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 10111 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोगों द्वारा इस समय विभिन्न निर्माता फर्मों में बुक किए गए भारी तथा हल्के वाहनों, बसों, ट्रकों और मिनी बसों की चेसिसों, तिपहिया स्कूटरों, दो पहिया स्कूटरों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक बुक किए गए वाहनों और चेसिसों को बुक कराने वाले व्यक्तियों को कब तक आवंटित किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). बुकिंग मुख्यत: कुछ मेक की वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों और स्कूटरों के सम्बन्ध में है । निर्माण एककों द्वारा बताई गई स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

निर्माता	वस्तु	बुकिंग (लगभग)
टेल्को . . .	बसों तथा ट्रकों सहित वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां	46,000
अशोक लेलैण्ड . . .	–वही–	14,200
स्टैन्डर्ड मोटर प्रोडक्स (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड	हल्की वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां	1,100
महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा . .	–वही–	5,300
बजाज टेम्पो . . .	–वही–	10,000
बजाज आटो . .	तिपहिए स्कूटर	2,12,000
आटोमोबाइल प्रोडक्ट्स (इण्डिया) लि०	–वही–	6,600
बजाज आटो (सुपर) . .	दुपहिए	6,25,000
बजाज आटो (चेतक) . .	–वही–	89,000
महाराष्ट्र स्कूटर्स लि० (प्रिया) .	दुपहिए	7,30,000
स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि० .	लैम्ब्रेटा सेंटों दुपहिया स्कूटर	96,600
गिरनार स्कूटर्स लि० . .	दुपहिया स्कूटर	35,000

मेसर्स टेल्को और अशोक लेलैंड ने बताया है कि चेसिसें आसानी से उपलब्ध हैं और जिन ग्राहकों ने चेसिसें बुक की हैं उन्हें डिलीवरी का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । बुकिंग की मात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, स्टेन्डर्ड मोटर्स प्रोडक्टस (इण्टिया) लि०, बजाज टेम्पो लिमिटेड और महन्द्रि और महिन्द्रा लिमिटेड सामान्यतया एक वर्ष के अन्दर डिलीवरी कर सकेंगे। स्कूटरों के सम्बन्ध में मुख्यत: बजाज आटो लिमिटेड और महाराष्ट्र स्कूटर्स लिमिटेड के उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में बुकिंग बकाया है । बुकिंग की मात्रा को देखते हुए बकाया आर्डरों पर इन कम्पनियों द्वारा डिलीवरी करने में पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय लग सकता है । किन्तु दुपहिया उद्योग में प्रतियोगिता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है जिसमें नये निर्माता क्षेत्र में आ रहे हैं और पसन्द करने के लिए ग्राहकों को अधिक विकल्प प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ।

Collaboration with Ford Motors for manufacture of cars

4098. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Simpson and Company Ltd. at Madras have entered into any collaboration with Ford Motors for the manufacture of cars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey for Uranium Deposits

4099. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey and exploration work for finding economically viable deposits of uranium and other atomic minerals in the country;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to conduct such a survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has been conducting geological surveys all over the country for locating deposits of atomic minerals including Uranium. The following areas have been selected for further evaluation, exploration and developmental mining:

(i) Bodal-Bhandaritola, Rajnandgaon District, Madhya Pradesh;

(ii) Jajawal-Dumhath, Sarguja District, Madhya Pradesh;

(iii) Astotha-Khya-Sibbal Gallot-Andalada, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh;

(iv) Timili-Naugajiya Rao, Saharanpur District and Brijranigad area in Tehri-Garhwal District, Uttar Pradesh;

(v) Walkunji-Ichagudda - Yellakki South Kanara Distrit and Arabil-Bisgod-Pradhani, North Kanara Distrct, Karnataka.

(vi) Gomaghat-Shella region on the Southern slopes of Shillong Plateau, West Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya;

(vii) Darbha, Baster District and Chordhawa, Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Strategy to meet future needs of paper and its raw material

4100. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has called upon the paper industry to evolve a new strategy to meet future needs of paper as well as of its raw materials and energy;

(b) whether the paper mills have been asked to plan their own raw material supplies from the very inception;

(c) whether planned forestry will be adopted as a part of the project proposal for the establishment of paper or newsprint mills as had been accepted in the advanced and even some developing countries;

(d) whether it has also been suggested that Development Council should draw up research programmes for the utilisation of unconventional raw materials, high yield pulping methods and increased use of hardwoods;

(e) if so, how many of the suggestions made by him have been accepted by the paper mills and whether any such programme has been launched by them; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). The various suggestions made for evolving a suitable strategy to meet the long-term problems of the industry are being studied by the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries with a view to framing concrete plan of action for consideration of Government.

Investment of funds for Daitari Project

4101. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Orissa Government are suffering from

a huge budgetary deficit and shortage of resources to meet the Sixth Plan commitments and are still to work out the modalities of finding funds for the Daitari Steel Project; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision of Central Government so far as the question of investment of funds is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Funds for the proposed steel project are not required to be provided by the State Government. The Government of India will take a decision about implementation of this project after considering the Detailed Project Report which is under preparation.

गृह मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी

4102. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं ;

(ख) उनमें, से श्रेणी,वार, कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं तथा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में से कितने प्रतिशत हैं ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शेष कोटा पूरा करने के लिये क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के योग्यता प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों को भी नियुक्ति जानबूझ कर नहीं करते हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : **श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर**)) : (क) से (च). तक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

गृह मंत्रालय सचिवालय में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या की तुलना में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए :—

पदों की संख्या	कर्मचारियों की की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	प्रतिशत	अनुसूचित जनजाति	प्रतिशत
**ग्रुप 'क"	203	19	9.4	3	1.4
ग्रुप "ख"	1125	138	12.3	17	1.5
ग्रुप "ग"	1769	237	13.4	11	0.6
ग्रुप "घ"	541	128	23.6	26	4.8

गृह मंत्रालय सचिवालय जिसमें गृह मंत्रालय (मुख्य) कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग और राजभाषा विभाग शामिल है (में अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित पदों का कोटा क्रमशः 15% और 7½% है। ग्रुप "क" "ख" और "ग" में नियुक्तियां संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आयोजित खुली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं/सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के आधार पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा और पदोन्नति द्वारा की जाती हैं। नियमों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार सेवाओं/पदों में अनुसूचित कोटे के अनुसार सेवाओं/पदों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रतिनिधित्व को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियुक्ति करने वाला प्राधिकारी सीधी भर्ती और पदोन्नति के लिए पृथक रोस्टर रखता है। यदि आरक्षित रिक्तियों पर नियुक्ति के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के पात्र उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं तो आरक्षित रिक्तियों को अनारक्षित किया जाता है और उनके हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुये लागू आदेशों के अनुसार उनको बाद में भर्ती वर्षों के लिए आगे ले जाया जाता है। नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारित अर्हताओं अर्थात् आयु, अनुभव इत्यादि में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के मामलों में छूट दी जाती है। अपेक्षित अर्हताएं पूरी करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के किसी उम्मीदवार को नियुक्त न करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

**ग्रुप "क" के 10, ग्रुप "ख" के 33 और ग्रुप "ग" के 20 प्रतिनियुक्ति पद शामिल नहीं है क्योंकि आरक्षण संबंधी आदेश इनपदों पर लागू नहीं होते हैं।

गृह मंत्रालय में हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग

4103. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का पालन होता है, यदि हां, तो पिछले एक साल में कितने सामान्य आदेश भेजे गए और उनमें से कितने दोनों भाषाओं (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी) में थे ;

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष में कुल कितने हिन्दी पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया गया ;

(ग) मंत्रालय द्वारा कितने प्रकाशन/पत्रिकायें निकाली गई और उसमें से कितने दोनों भाषाओं (हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी) में प्रकाशित किए गए;

(ख) 1968 के बाद कितने कार्यालय/संगठन स्थापित किये गये हैं और इनमें से कितनों को शुरू से ही भारतीय नाम दिये गये; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां श्री मान । 1982 के दौरान 20,719 सामान्य आदेश जारी किए गए थे जिनमें से 20,549 हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में थे;

(ख) 1982 के दौरान हिन्दी के 1,24,849 पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे जिनमें से 60,296 का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया था जबकि 64,349 पत्रों का उत्तर देना अपेक्षित नहीं था ;

(ग) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा दस प्रकाशन/पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित की जाती हैं जिनमें से एक हिन्दी में और सात हिन्दी और अंग्रजी दोनों में तथा दो अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं ;

(घ) 1968 के पश्चात आठ कार्यालय संगठन (आयोग और समितियों आदि के अतिरिक्त) स्थापित किए गए थे जिनमें एक को हिन्दी का नाम दिया गया था और शेष सात की शुरू से ही द्विभाषी नाम दिये गये थे ; और

(ङ) पालन न किए जाने के मामले बहुत कम थे और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

Tribal Development Projects

4104. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level meeting was held recently to review the tribal development projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A meeting of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal was called under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister on 17 February, 1983. The meeting was attended by the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and the Ministers in charge of Tribal Development of Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) A general review of tribal development in these States was undertaken at the meeting. The Home Minister stressed the need for streamlining administration, proper selection of personnel and delegation of adequate financial and administrative powers to the administrative machinery in tribal areas. It was decided that efforts should be made to provide every tribal village with drinking water facilities during the Sixth Plan period. Adequate and prompt payment should be made to tribals whenever their lands have unavoidably to be acquired and that payment should be made before acquisition. Speedy rehabilitaion of tribals displaced on account of establishment of irrigation, industrial, mining or other development projects should be made. Various other matters relating to coordination and better implementation of programmes were discussed.

Method of recruitment of Non-Engineering trades in S.I.D.O.

4105. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minster of INDUUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the method of recruitment of non-engineering trades in Small Industries Development Organisation;

(b) the details of D.P.C. meetings held to fulfil the departmental quota;

(c) whether departmental committee meetings were held regularly, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the department has taken any steps to redress the grievances of employees, who are not getting promotion due to not calling of D.P.C. meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). There are several trades in SIDO but there is no grouping such as "Non-engineering trades" Posts in all the trades are filled in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules and orders and instructions issued in this behalf by Government from time to time.

D.P.C. meetings are held in all trades as and when regular promotion quota vacancies arise, subject to pre-requisites for holding such meetings being fulfilled. Pending regular promotion through D.P.C., such vacancies are filled through ad-hoc promotions.

Working Group to look into every Policy Power Generation and coal

4106. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a new working group to look into (i) Energy Policy, (ii) Power Generation and (iii) Coal;

(b) whether the report has been submitted;

(c) if so, what are the findings; and

(d) the action taken by Government to implement those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No Working Group has been constituted in regard to either energy policy or power generation. A working group has been constituted in respect of coal and lignite.

(b) Does not arise in respect of either energy policy or power generation. In respect of coal and lignite, the report is yet to be submitted.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Production and Import of cement in the country during 1982

4107. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the cement situation of the the country at present;

(b) the quantity of cement produced during the year 1982 and the quantity imported during the year 1982 to meet the demand; and

(c) the criteria adopted to issue levy cement to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). With the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control of cement, availability of cement in the country has improved. The domestic production of cement has registered an increase of 16.7 lakh tonnes during the year 1982, as against the production of 209.11 lakh tonnes in 1981. Further approximately 15 lakh tonnes of cement were imported during 1982.

(c) After the introduction of the new policy of partial de-control of cement, the allotment of levy cement to public is made by Sttae Govt./Union Territories from the bulk allocations placed at their disposal. The criteria followed in making allocation of levy cement are contined in the Press Notes dtaed 27.2.82, 21.4.82 & 7.5.82, copies of which are laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Parliament Library. See* No. LT—6210/83].

Survey to locate non-scheduled castes and and scheduled tribes families below Poverty line

4108. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of such families

which are neither Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes and are passing their life below the poverty line;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey to locate such families;

(c) if so, the number of such families in each State; and

(d) what steps are being taken to uplift them?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The estimates of persons below the poverty line are made from the data on consumer expenditure collected through the National Sample Survey Organisation. The last survey was for the year 1977-78 and the data relating to this that have been processed and released so far do not give a separate breakdown of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is not, therefore, possible to give the number of persons below the poverty line who are neither Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes.

(d) A number of specific programmes involving a direct attack on poverty have been included in the Sixth Plan. Some of the programmes are meant for specific classes of people while other are meant for all. Some of these programmes are: The Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Drought Prone Areas Programme, Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment Programme, Minimum Needs Programmes, Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan and Tribal Areas Development Programme. The 20-Point Programme is also aimed towards the same end of alleviation of poverty.

Per capita plan allocation in States

4109. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of an article captioned "The Real Secessionists are mostly in New Delhi" published in the Telegraph (Calcutta) on 9 February, 1983, criticising the plan allocations for the States;

(b) if so, the stand of Government with regard to the per capita plan allocation in each State and whether any weightage is given to the backwardness of the State/Union Territory concerned; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that all regions of the country attain a uniform level of development through planning?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The article captioned "The Real Secessionists are mostly in New Delhi" published in the Telegraph (Calcutta) on 9th Feb., 1983 has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The allocation of funds for the plans of the States is determined on the basis of the estimates of financial resources which consist of the States' own resources and the Central assistance. The distribution of Central assistance among States during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 has been made on the basis of criteria approved by the National Development Council which have been spelt out in paragraph 5.55 of the Sixth Five Year Plan Document already placed before the Parliament. As will be seen from this, 60 per cent of the assistance under the modified Gadgil Formula is distributed on the basis of population. The relatively backward States have been weightage is given to the backwardness of Central assistance under both the modified Gadgil Formula and the IATP Formula. Special-category States and special areas like hill areas and tribal areas, North-east Council have also been given special consideration in this matter to augment the resources for development. Besides, additional market borrowings have also been made available to the special category States and a few backward States having per capita income below the national average.

(c) One of the important objectives of the Sixth Plan is to bring about progressive reduction in regional inequalities in the pace of development.

Amendment to the application forms for licence

4110. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently announced an amendment to the existing application forms for a licence or permission under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amendments made in the application for licence or permission under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have been notified in the Government's press note dated 16th February, 1983. Through these amendments the intending entrepreneurs are required to furnish *inter alia* information on the following points also :—

(1) (a) Whether the setting up of the project or its ancillary unit(s) or procurement of raw materials involves use of any forest land attracting the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:

(b) If so, whether prior permission of the Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation) has been obtaitned. Number and date of the permission may be indicated.

(2) (a) Whether the location of the factory is near any of the National Parks|Sanctuaries (Including Tiger Reserves) or National Monuments;

(b) if so, name of such a Park|Sanctuary and the distance from the location of the propsed factory to the National Park|Sanctuary|Tiger Reserve|National Monuments and also whether the project will have any adverse effect on the National Park|Sanctuary|Tiger Reserve|National Monuments.

(3) The large industrial house to which the undertaking belongs or it may belong.

(4) the name of the foreign participant and the percentage of equity held by him.

(5) Whether the location of the industrial undertaking is a "No Industry District" or notified backward area and if not what is the justification for such a location.

(6) Whether the item of manufacture is included in Appendix-I to the press note dated 2nd February, 1973 as amendment by press note dated 21st April, 1982 and whether the item is reserved for small scale sector.

(7) The unit, c.i.f. value of the item of manufacture, if imported.

(8) The use of item of manufacture.

Issue of Documents in Billingual Form

4111. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various documents issued under section 3(3) of Official Language Act, 1963 during 1982 by the Ministries|Departments under the charge of Prime Minister;

(b) number of documents, out of them, issued is bilingual form and those issued in English only;

(c) the reasons for not issuing those documents in bilingual form according to the rules which were issued in English only; and

(d) whether it will be ensured in future that all such documents are issued in bilingual form according to the aforesaid section of the Official Language Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from Departments under the Prime Minister and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

गृह मंत्रा के अधीन मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा हिन्दी माध्यम से ली गई विभागीय परीक्षाएं

4112. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपके अधीन मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा उसके संबद्ध कार्यालयों में वर्ष 1982 में कितनी विभागीय परीक्षायें ली गई ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी विभागीय परिक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया था; यदि हां, तो कितनी परीक्षाओं में;

(ग) उपयुक्त सभी विभागीय परीक्षाओं में परीक्षार्थियों को हिन्दी माध्यम से बैठने की अनुमति कब से दी जायेगी; और

(घ) इस संबंध में समुचित व्यवस्था करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Restriction on Government servants for having Contacts with M.P.s

4113. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are restrictions on the Government servants that they cannot come into contact with Members of Parliament and visit them as and when they like;

(b) whether there are instructions, rules and regulations which debar the public servants from coming into contact with M.Ps. and taking their help in larger public interest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Conduct Rules provide that Govt. servants shall not bring, or attempt to bring, any political or other outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further their interests in respect of matters pertaining to their service under the Government.

Use of foreign trade marks

4114. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ITC has issued shares worth Rs. 4.9 crores to its foreign principal for using its foreign trade mark, and Reckett Colman has issued Rs. 60 lacs worth of shares for trade mark;

(b) if so, whether any foreign company would allow its trade mark to be used in India without a consideration direct or indirect;

(c) whether the use of foreign trade marks would not be banned for any new venture; and

(d) whether review has been made for all the foreign trade marks in use at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) These companies have advised the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay that they have not issued any shares to their foreign principals for the use of trade marks.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) While approving fresh foreign collaboration, a condition is imposed that foreign brand names will not ordinarily be allowed for use on the products for internal sales although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported.

(d) No, Sir.

Unemployment amongst Scientific and Technical Personnel

4115. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of unemployment amongst science graduates, engineers, doctors, agriculture and veterinary graduates;

(b) whether Government have done any manpower planning for scientific and technical personnel to absorb those currently unemployed and to provide jobs for those expected to graduate during the next five years; and

(c) whether Government have made any attempt to plan the absorption of the scientific manpower in the welfare programme like agriculture, forestry etc., and employment intensive industry or service sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) At the end of 30th June, 1982, the total number of educated job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges category-wise is as follows:-

Category	No. of graduates (including post graduates on the Live Register
	(in thousands)
Science	365·5
Engineering	24·1
Medicine	18·0
Agriculture	17·1
Veterinary	0·6

However, all job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. Further registration with Employment Exchanges being voluntary, many unemployed persons may not register with them.

(b) and (c) Manpower planning conistss not only of manpower development but also productive utilisation of S&T manpower. The 6th Plan Document has given attention to generation of employment opportunities for the absorption not only of the existing job seekers but also the new entrants into the labour market in the S&T manpower category. It contains a number of programmes in the field of agriculture, dairy development, fisheries, forestry, irrigation and power, small and large scale industries which are opening employment avenues for the educated persons including scientific and technical manpower. It aims at a high rate of growth of industrial development which is associated with high level absorption of S&T persons. The emphasis on ocean development, desert development and environment control and development of alternate sources of energy are also providing jobs for the S&T personnel.

Commercial Banks have introduced a special scheme offering liberal credit facilities to medical practitioners intending to set up practice|clinics in rural and semi urban areas. In additional, a large number of engineers are likely to be covered by the priority sectors advances now being extended by the banks.

The total outlay on science and technology during the 6th Plan has been increased to Rs. 3367 crores as against Rs. 1809 crores during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. The enhanced allocation is expected to increase the tempo of R&D activities in the country as also improve the job opportunities for S&T personnel.

The Govt. of India has set up a National Science and Technology Enterpreneurship Development Board in January, 1982, to tackle on a sustained basis the problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among qualified science and technology personnel through self employment.

A nuumber of steps have been taken to encourage industry to carry out research and development as well as investment in pilot plants and in energy saving measures. These are expected to provide better employment opportunities for scientists and technologists.

Ministry of Education, decided that new courses would be based on well-defined manpower needs.

असम में भेजे गये केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों पर अतिरिक्त व्यय

4116. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**

श्रीमति किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम विधान सभा के चुनावों के लिये दिल्ली तथा अन्य शहरों से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी भेजने के लिये सरकार को कितना अतिरिक्त वित्तीय व्यय वहन करना पड़ा; और

(ख) क्या इस अतिरिक्त व्यय को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा अथवा वह राज्य सरकार से लिया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख) केन्द्र तथा राज्य।संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के बीच सम्मत व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार, जब लोक सभा तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ होते हैं तो ऐसे चुनावों के संचालन पर होने वाले समस्त व्यय को केन्द्र तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के बीच 50 : 50 आधार पर बांट लिया जाता है । तदानुसार, एक मास की परिलब्धियों तथा 1–$\frac{1}{2}$ गुण दैनिक भत्ते के बराबर मानदेय की एक मुश्त राशि के भुगतान पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय को भी उसी आधार पर बांटा जाएगा ? किन्तु, इस संबंध में किए गए कुल व्यय को इस वयवस्था में बताना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि चुनाव कार्य पर भेज गए प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी को भुगतान की जाने वाली एकमुश्त राशि उसकी कुल परिलब्धियों तथा असम में उसके प्रवास के दौरान उसे अनुज्ञेय दैनिक भत्ते की दर (जो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मामले में अलग अलग है) पर आधारित है । फिर भी, इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए कुल खर्च को, असम में लोक सभा तथा राज्य विधान सभा के चुनावों के संचालन पर हुए खर्च को समेकित कर लेने के बाद, खर्च का जो हिस्सा केन्द्रीय सरकार का बैठेगा, उसमें मुजरा कर दिया जाएगा ।

Agreement with Iran regarding Kudremukh Iron ore

4117. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Iran have agreed to take Kudremukh iron ore from 1984;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Iranian delegation who visited India in this regard, the outcome of discussions held with Indian counterparts;

(c) the details of terms and conditions of the agreement reached between the two countries keeping in view in earlier agreements;

(d) how much quantity of ore is expected to be lifted by Iran, and when first shipment is expected to leave India; and

(e) whether this supply of ore is on barter system or on payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N .K .P . SALVE): (a) No such firm indication from Government of Iran has been received as yet.

(b) and (c) An Iranian delegation comprising the following Members visited India in December, 1982 - January, 1983:-

1. Mr. Seyyed Mehdi Hosseini, Dy. Minister, Mines and Metals.

2. Mr. Asadoliah Saleh Ferouz, Dy. Minister and Managing Director

3. Mr. Hooshang Khoshnood, Expert.
4. Mr. Hornoz Nassernia, Expert.
5. Mr. Reza Ashraf Samanani, Expert.
6. Mr. Yadollah, Razaes Moayed, Expert.
7. Mr. Majteba Hejazi, Expert.
8. Mr. Syed Jamal Emami, Expert.
9. Mr. Yadollah Ahmedian, Expert.
10. Mr. Ahmed Agdare, Expert.

The discussions have not concluded and are expected to be resumed after some time.

(d) A firm programme of off-take of concentrate by Iran has not been received as yet.

(e) Supply of concentrate, when it takes place, is likely to be on normal payment terms.

Number of Families raised above the poverty line

4118. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
(a) the number of families raised above the poverty line in the rural sector during the last three years;
(b) whether the number is keeping with the targets fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not what are the reasons thereof and what are the salient steps taken to reach the envisaged target?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Poverty estimates are based on periodic surveys of consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The last survey was conducted in 1977-78 and the next one is schedule for 1983. Thus the latest official esimates available are only those for the year 1977-78. The poverty estimates so far attempted have been confined to number of persons and have not covered nuumbers of families. Figures of persons below the poverty line in intermediate years between two surveys of the National Sample Survey Organisation can, if at all, be computed only roughly by general extrapolation and making allowances for the growth performance of the economy, and for the effects of the different poverty alleviation programmes. On this basis, the estimates of numbers of people below the poverty line in the rural sector would work out to 259.6 million in 1979-80, to 235,7 million in 1980-81, and to 225.9 million in 1981-82.

(b) and (c) The target of persons to be lifted above the poverty line has been fixed for the Sixth Plan as a whole and there are no annual targets. For the Plan as a whole, it has been estimated that the number of persons below the poverty line in the rural sector would go down from 259.6 million in 1979-80 to 166.0 million simplify

इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्माण

4119. श्री बी० वी० देसाई : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या इलेक्ट्रानिक्स आयोग ने यह निर्णय किया है कि देश को इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्माण करना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आयोग राज्य इलेक्ट्रानिक्स निगमों को इन के निर्माण के लिए प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर-संचार कम्पनियों से प्रौद्योगिकी प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीयकृत एजेंसी की भूमिका निभाने के लिये सहमत हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या कोई विस्तृत प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया है; और

(घ) इसका क्रियान्वयन कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी हां, आयोग द्वारा किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार, इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग ने संचार मंत्रालय के गहन परामर्श से इस जिम्मेदारी को स्वीकार किया है ;

(ग) और (घ) इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग द्वारा इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफानों के लिए उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकीयों का चयन करने के संबंध में एक विस्तृत कार्य-योजना तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से एक समिति का गठन किया जा रहा है, जिसमें नमूनों का क्षेत्रीय-परीक्षण, हमारे दूरसंचार नटवर्क के लिए इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोनों की विशिष्टियां निर्धारित करने, प्रौद्योगिकी के अन्तरण के लिए निविदाओं का प्रारूप तैयार करना तथा निविदाएं आमंत्रित करने आदि, के कार्य शमिल हैं ।

Indigenous manufacture of colour T.V. sets

4120. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous manufacture of colour TV sets has now been allowed by Government and the public can expect a low priced set as promised in the middle of 1983;

(b) what steps have been demarcated to reduced dependence on foreign sources; and

(c) by what time these locally made indigenous colour sets will be available and the pricing policy thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The industrial and licensing policy for manufacture of Colour TV Receivers was laid on the Table of the House on 25.2.1983. The price of the locally manufactured colour TV receiver, would depend upon a numbr of factors: size of receiver type, simplicity of design including extent of appearance parts used, cost and efficency of manufacture, profit margins, government levies etc. Therefore, no specific price (s) for the CTV receivers to be locally made can be given. No specific promises have been given by Government in this regard.

(b) The industrial and licensing policy for CTV receivers clearly stipulated that no further assembly of CTV sets would be allowed based on kit imports. It is expected that standardisation of components should lead to local manufacture thus reducing dependence on imports.

(c) Entrepreneurs have been asked by the Department of Electronics to make fresh applications for manufacture of colour TV sets in accordance with that policy. So far, only a few applications have been received in the Department of Electronics. These will be scrutinised and dcisions taken quickly. If the entrepreneurs take adequate steps, it is expected that locally manufactured CTV receviers may be available in 6—9 months from now.

इस शताब्दी के अंत तक परमाणु ऊर्जा के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

4121. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा ।

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन का प्राप्त किये जाने वाला कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम भी तैयार किया है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परमाणु ऊर्जा अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) से (च) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग ने एक दीर्घकालीन योजना प्रस्तावित की है जिसके अंतर्गत सन् 2000 तक 10000 मेगावाट की क्षमता के परमाणु बिजली घर लगाने की परिकल्पना की गई है ।

इस कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न परियोजनाएं शामिल होंगी, जिन पर आने वाली लागत का हिसाब उपयुक्त समय पर लगाया जाएगा । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 6 रिऐक्टर यूनिटों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता 235 मेगावाट होगी । इनमें से दो रिऐक्टरों पर गुजरात में ककरापार नामक स्थान पर काम शुरू कया जा चुका है ।

Self-sustaining Technological base for Micro-Electronics

4122. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 230 crores has been drawn up to provide a viable and self-sustaining technological base for micro-electronics in the country;

(b) if so, what are the main proposals that will be undertaken under scheme; and

(c) by what time the implementation of the scheme is to be undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Task Force are currently under the consideration of Government.

High Power Committee on Small Units

4123. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a high-power standing committee to ensure flow of institutional finance to small-scale industries;

(b) whether 19-member committee appointed by the Industry Ministry will go into the existing tax structure to recommend suitable changes in keeping with the problems of the small scale industries;

(c) if so, by what time the committee is likely to submit its recommendations; and

(d) the other measures taken by this high-power committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d). Presumably the reference is to the Standing Committee on credit facilities to small scale units and their taxation problems constiuted in November, 1982 by the All India Small Inlustries Board. The Standing Committee has so far met once and its report is awaited.

Wall to Curb Infitration from Bangladesh

4124. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a tripartite meeting on Assam held in January, 1981 a decision to have a border wall was taken to curb illegal infiltration refugees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Rupees twelve crores scheme was mooted out to erect 150 km. wall along the vulnerable points in Cachar and Goalpara district borders of Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, why the proposal was shelved when it would have gone a long way in solving Assam problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A formulation was agreed upon for erection of physical barriers at appropriate places on the inter-national border in the combined meeting of representatives of Government leaders of Opposition Groups in Parliament and ASSU|AAGSP on 20-1-82.

(b) A rough estimate of Rs. 11.52 crores for construction of a wall, erection of fencing and creation of a de-populated zone along the border in Goalpara and Cachar was received from the Government of Assam.

(c) The proposal of the Government of Assam is under consideration of an expert-group of officials in the Ministry.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

4125. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has prepared master plan for industrial development in backward districts and areas of the State;

(b) if so, the names of the districts and areas selected for setting up new industries and the names of the industries therefor;

(c) the names of the industries suggested by Orissa Government to his Ministry and issued letters of intent since 1980 and how many of them have so far utilised for starting the industries;

(d) the facilities provided by Orissa Government for setting up the industries and to attract the entrepreneurs to that State; and

(c) how far the objectives and aims of the policy for development of the backward areas in that State have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Industrial Policy Statement, 1980, the Government of Orissa have identified the following districts for setting up Nucleus Plants:

1. Puri (Chandak Area)
2. Bolangir
3. Mayurbhanj
4. Kalahandi

The Task Forces set up to identify the Nucleus Plants together with their ancillaries have since submitted their reports. The possible projects recommended by the Task Forces in these districts are given in the Statement I. The Government of Orissa have been requested to examine the Techno-economic feasibility of each of the projects along with their total ancillaries potential.

(c) The number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued during the years 1980 to 1982 in Orissa are given below:

1980		1981		1982	
LI	IL	LI	IL	LI	IL
14	8	32	5	43	10

Details of all LIs and ILs including the name of the undertaking, address, item of manufacture and capacity are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their monthly Bulletin. Copy of this publication is available in the Parliament Library.

(d) and (e). Details of incentives and concessions available from the State Government to the Backward District are given at Statement II.

Statement—I

Nucleus Plants recommended

ORISSA

1	CHANDAKA (Puri)	1 Actuetors
		2 Mill Reject Handling System
		3 Boiler piping and Accessories
		4 Watch Cases
		5 Textile Spinning Mill Machinery
		6 Electronic Connectors
		7 Magnetic Tapes
		8 High Tensile Fasteners
		9 Ceramic Capacitors
		10 Coach Repair Shop
2	BOLANGIR	1 Graphite Electrodes
		2 Seamless Tubes
		3 Machine Tools Complex
		4 Tractors & Farm implements
		5 Synthetic Yarn
		6 Asbestos Cement Products
		7 Vanaspati
3	KALAHANDI	1 Conveyor Belts
		2 Spinning Mill
		3 Paper Mill
		4 Industrial Alcohol
		5 Core Veneered Board
4	DHENKANAL	1 Semi Coke
		2 Gas Lamps
		3 Industrial Fasteners
		4 Mini Steel Pant.
		5 Aluminium Powder
		6 Aluminium Extrusions.
		7 Calcined Petroleum Coke.
5.	MAYURBHANJ	1 H.T. Insulator
		2 Fuel Injection Equipment
		3 Shock Absorbers
		4 Clutch Plates & Discs
		5 Special Glass Complex
		6 Calcium Carbide
		7 Ferro Venedium
		8 Link Chains.

Statement—II

Incentives and concessions available from the State Government of Orissa to the Backward District.

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1. Cost of preparation of Project/feasibility studies: ,

(a) Promotional agencies of State Government would provide feasibility and project reports free of cost to village and cottage Industries.

(b) In case of SSI units the actual cost of preparation of feasibility report will be borne by the State Government subject to a maximum of 1 per cent of the fixed assets where Project|feasibility reports are prepared by promotional agencies of the State Government or through them through their approved consultants, the entrepreneurs are required to provide 25 per cent of the cost as security deposit, which will be refunded after the project is implemented in the State. If the cost of feasibility report is borne by the entrepreneurs the actual cost upto a ceiling of 1 per cent of the fixed assets is also reimbursable after the implementation of the project.

2. Technical know-how fee:

Subsidy to the extent of 75 per cent of the lumpsum know-how fees charged by National Research and Development Corporation, Regional Research Laboratories and organisations recognised by Govt.| Govt. agencies imparting technical know-how shall be allowed to S.S.I. units subject to maximum of Rs. 20,000|-.

3. Capital Investment Subsidy:

New industrial units and existing units going in for expansion shall get investment subsidy subject to a limit of Rs. 15 lakhs in all districts of the State. In districts where this facility is not available under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, the subsidy will be provided by the State Government on the same terms and conditions as in the case of Central In-vestment Subsidy. One of the major incentives provided by the State Government is granting of 15 per cent investment subsidy on fixed assets to the small scale industries located in the two backward districts namely Balasore and Phulbani which are not eligible under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme.

4. Rent subsidy on Industrial Sheds:—

Educated unemployed entrepreneurs settintg up SSI units and occupying built up sheds shall be entitled to rent subsidy for 4 years at the rate of 100 per cent for the first 2 years, 50 per cent for the 3rd year and 25 per cent for the 4th year.

Entrepreneurs are allowed to own sheds on hire purchase basis|outright purchase basis shall be entitled to subsidy to the extent of 15—20 per cent computed on the value of the shed as determined by the competent authority.

Besides these there are some other measures to promote industrialisation in the State:

(a) Machinery and spare parts of new industrial units and existing units going in for expansion shall be exempted from payment of Octroi. Raw-materials used by industries shall also be exempted from payment of Octroi for a period 5 years from the date of industry goes into production.

(b) Industrial co-operatives will get interest subsidy at the rate of 4.5 per cent for availing loan from financial institutions.

(c) Industries will be exempted from payment of Stamp duty and registration charges for Government land and building.

(d) New village and cottage and small scale industries certified by State Government shall be exempted from sales tax for 5 years on purchase of machinery spare parts, raw materials and packing materials. Now SSI units are also eligible for interest free sales tax loan equivalent to the sales tax paid within the state by the unit during the first 5 years subject to a maximum annual limit of 10 per cent of the capital investment but not exceeding rupees one lakh annually. This loan shall be repaid after 5 years of each year

(e) For water drawn from natural sources like river or stream, no water charge or royalty shall be levied for the first 5 years and the after the levy will be half the prescribed irrigation rates. No water charges or royalshall be levied for the first two years of commercial production for water drawn from any irrigation sources. Water charges/royalty shall be levied at the rate prescribed in irrigation rules after expiry of the period of two years. Water supplied by the P.H.D. or any other State agencies shall be charged at "no profit no loss basis".

(f) Industries coming under the O.S.E.B's tariff rate schedule of 'small Industries' i.e. units with connected load upto 20 K.W. shall be exempted from Electricity Duty for a period 5 years from the date of supply of power. No minimum charges would be levied in respect of these units for a period of 3 years from the date of supply. Minimum charges shall be calculated on yearly basis.

(g) The S.S.I. Units registered with the Directorate of Industries shall be eligible to get a price preference upto 15 per cent for their products supplied to Government and semi-Government Organisations.

(h) The S.S.I. Units having IST Certificate for their products shall be eligible to get a further price preference of 3 per cent.

(i) Raw materials under the control of Government such as forest products, Minerals and other sairats required by industries would have firm schedule of price and royalty for a period of 5 years. Long term arrangements for supply of raw materials by way of grant or lease or otherwise would be considered for forest and mineral based industries. O.S.I.C. shall arrange to supply raw materials such as Iron, Steel and other scarce items to SSI units.

Guidelines to Chief Minister for toning up administration

4127. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has issued certain guidelines to all the Chief Ministers to tone up administration;

(b) if so, what were the main points of guidelines issued to the Chief Ministers;

(c) to what extent the communication was different in respect of the States run by the other parties; and

(d) how many States have so far implemented the suggestions made by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In more or less identical letters, the Prime Minister has drawn the attention of the Chief Ministers (both headed by Congress-I Party and non-Congress-I Parties) to the need for streamlining the administration in order to make it more efficient and to economise on Government expenditure. She has exhorted them to gear up State Machinery for proper implementation of national programmes especially those that immediately benefit the poor and to maintain the tempo of developmental plans. In particular, she has asked them to mobilise resources from all possible sources and to avoid infructuous expenditure. She has also warned about too much dependence on foreign aid and foreign money which can result in weakening us and expose us to foreign pressures.

(d) Although Chief Ministers were not asked to send any report some of them (both Congress-I and non-Congress-I) have sent their replies assuring the Prime Minister of their co-operation in implementing the developmental programmes, streamlining the administration and ensuring austerity in non-developmental expenditure.

Allocation for Special Component Plan of Delhi

4128. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three years, (year-wise) and total amount thereof utilised;

(b) whether no effective and sincere efforts were made to utilise the fund for upliftment, betterment and development of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons in Delhi and no proper and adequate publicity was made to the schemes through various social voluntary organisations particularly those of Scheduled Caste communities; and

(c) what special steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure full utilisation of the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration following allocations and ultisations was made during the last three years under the Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes. Special Component Plan is meant for Scheduled Castes only.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expendiiture.
1980-81	10·44	5·00
1981-82	7·56	9·84
1982-83	11·92	11·92 (full u'ilisation anticipated.

(c) Reviews of the implementation of SCP Schemes are being done at the highest administrative level in the Delhi Administration. These Schemes are discussed in the meetings of the relevant Welfare Board which Consists of representatives of voluntary Organisations, elected representatives and prominent social workers, etc.

Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme

4129. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to set up and start functioning the National Information Centre and the Industrial Electronics Promotion Programmes; and

(b) what has been the achievement of these two Organisations in terms of collection and dissemination of information and promotion of Industrial Electronics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indusrial Electronics Promotion Programme was launched in 1975 and the National Informatics Centre stated functioning from 1977.

(b) The National Informatics Centre (NIC) under the Department of Electronics has set up a large Central Computer at NIC headquarters and a network of computer terminals located at various offices of the Government of India in Delhi. NIC has built up more than 150 data bases serving more than 40 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and their associated organisations. NIC also successfully set up and operated a computer nework for the IX Asian Games which serviced the archival information requirements and Result Information System.

The Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme (EPP) of the Department of Electronics aims at promoting automation techniques appropriate to improvement of productivity and quality in our industries. Towards this end, an Appropriate Automation Promotion Laboratory has been set up in New Delhi to give training to various industrial sectors in the design and application of appropriate automation techniques. The IEPP has helped in promoting the application of electronics in agriculture, railways and in the Mining and sugar industries. IEPP centres are being set up in Ahmedabad for promoting the use of

electronics in the textile industry, at Trivandrum for the electrical power industry and at Calcutta for electronics in the chemicals and fertilisers industry.

"Pollution in Ganga due to discharge of sewage"

4130. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the extent to which untreated sewage are being discharged by municipalities/local authorities into the rivers; and

(b) whether Government have made any such assessment in respect of the Ganga?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir;

the Government have assessed the extent of this problem in Class I and Class II cities along the different river systems of the country including the Ganga.

Collaboration for Import of Technology

4131. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to discard indigenous research and development efforts in the fields of L.S.I. telecommunication, air surveillance radar and power generating equipment like condensors and power distribution equipments like switch gears etc. and enter into collaboration for import of technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): No, Sir. The Government have not taken any decision to discard indigenous R&D efforts in the fields mentioned. On the other hand Government are fully conscious of the importance of LSI and are actively examining measures to further increase our technological capability in design, production and application in LSI/VISI to meet our present and future needs. Attention is being paid to the aspect of generation of indigenous technology.

In the field of telecommunications R and D efforts have already resulted in production of electronic exchanges and pulse Code Modulation (PCM) Multiplex equipment. Further development for the design of large digital exchanges are being encouraged. National Radar Council has identified and supported the development of air surveilliance radar and its manufacture is being started. A number of corporations both in the private and sectors and Electrical research development Associations are carrying out the work relating to power generating and distribution systems. The import of technical know-how is permitted only on a selective basis to take advantage of developments which are needed immediately and is supplemented by local R&D efforts. The foreign collaborations are recommmended within the frame work of the Government policy on collaborations.

Survey of rock salt formation in Himachal Pradesh

4132. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Miinster of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Swiss Company has been asked to conduct a survey of rock salt formation in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made to that Swiss Company to prepare the viability of a project to processtable staff; and

(c) the quantity of rock salt expected to be produced from Himachal Pradesh on implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Substantial quantities of rock salt are available at Mandi Mines in Himachal Pradesh. M/s. Escher Wyss Limited, Zurich, had prepared a feasibility report in 1956 for making the salt extracted at Mandi fit for human consumption and industrial use.

(b) Offers have been received from this Company and other firms by M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd. for updating/preparing the feasibility report and are under examination.

(c) In the first stage of implementation of the project, it is expected that about 1 lakh tonnes of rock salt per year would be refined.

Establishment of directorate for the welfare of SC/ST and Schdeuled Castes Development Financial Corporation

4133. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the demand of Scheduled Castes voluntary organisations, Delhi Administraiton has established the Directorate for the Welfare of SC/ST and the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes in Delhi;

(b) if so, details of both the institutions regarding the aims and objects and the Articles and Memorandum of the Corporation and the financial position;

(c) whether the Directorate has been established in substitution of the Harijan Welfare Board; if so, the reasons for continuing the word 'Harijan' Welfare Board; and

(d) whether the Board has decided by resolution that no elected member of Municipal Corporaiton of Delhi and Metropolitan Council will be nominated as a member of this Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Delhi Administration have established a Directorate for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and also Delhi Scheduled Castes Development Finance Corporation which are meant for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the Directorate for Welfare of SC/ST entrusted with the framing policy for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the Delhi Scheduled Financial & Development Corporation would undertake the task of economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes in the U.T. of Delhi. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 1.00 crore.

(c) After the establishment of the Directorate of SC/ST in December 1982 the Welfare Board consisting of elected representatives, prominent social workers continues to function as an Advisory Body only.

(d) No, Sir.

Directives regarding grant of extension, re-appointment and retirement

4134. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued directives concerning grant of extension, re-appointment and retirement of Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) wehther a statement showing the number of Government servants covered under the said directives, Ministry-wise will be laid on the Table;

(d) whether these directives have been flouted by some offices and, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure implementation of these directives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b According to the existing instructions, extension/re-employment to Central Govt. officers beyond the age of their superannuation can be allowed only rarely and in really exceptional circumstances. Various Ministries/Departments were directed on 2-2-1983, to review the cases of officers on extension/re-employment and issue immediate orders to terminate their services by giving them the required minimum notice. Where, for any special reasons, it is considered, in public interest, that the period of extension/re-employment already approved should run its course, the Ministries/Departments have been advised to obtain specific fresh approval of the competent authority; and ordinarily, not to entertain requests for extension/re-employment. The Miinstries/Departments have also been directed to undertake a similar review with regard to posts in public sector enterprises.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As indicated against part (b), above.

Indo-German collaboration in import of technology

4135. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is going to import West German technology;

(b) if so, the details of technology to be imported and the collaborations for which it is being imported and the offer made by the West Germany in this regard;

(c) how many members of West German Chamber of Commerce and their counterparts in India attended the meeting, the names of the leaders and other members of the team on both the sides; and

(d) how many collaborations were sanctioned during 1982 with particular reference to industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Import of technology is approved on a case to case basis on merits after examiantion by appropriate agencies in Govt. There is no proposal to import technology from West Germany specifically.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A two-days' seminar in Dusseldorf was sponsored by the European Economic Community and the Indian Government and organised by the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce. The Indian team which attended included inter-alia Shri F. A. A. Jasdanwalla, Dr. Hannan Ezekiel, Shri Gurpreet Singh, Shri K. S. Rangraj, Shri R. Paul (Ministry of Commerce) and Shri V. N. Channa (India Investment Centre) etc. The West German team included Mr. G. Lemer, Mr. N. Diehl, Mr. D. Hoffmann, Dr. M. Hoffmann, Dr. M. Uellner, Mr. H. Guenther, Dr. F. Meister Mr. Steupert.

(d) 110 industrial collaborations involving West Germany organisations and Indian entrepreneurs were approved during the year 1982.

Agreement between IISCO and USSR for modernisation of Burnpur unit

4136. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether an agreement between Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Soviet Union has been reached for modernisation of Burnpur unit;

(b) if so, the particulars of signatories on both the sides together with the names and status of the leader and other members of Soviet delegation who visited India and their counter-parts in India;

(c) the time by which the feasibility report is expected to be received from the Soviet Union and when it will be laid on the Table; and

(d) the reasons for not inviting similar feasibility reports from other developed countries like U.K., USA, Canada, France, West Germany etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The particulars of signatories of two sides are as follows:—

Indian Side

1. Shri K. R. Sangameswaran, Managing Director, Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited.

2. Shri J. C. Sinha, General Manager (Projects), Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

Soviet Side

1. Shri N. Mayorenko, Head of Department, Office of Counsellor of Economic Affairs, Embassy of USSR, India.

2. Shri E. Dobroskok, Expert, Office of the Counsellor of Economic Affairs, Embassy of the USSR, India.

(c) The Feasibility report is expected to be received by January, 1984.

(d) Soviet agencies possess considerable expertise in modernising old steel plants, and this project was included in the programme of cooperation between the two countries in the field of ferrous metallurgy.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को विकसित क्षेत्रों के समकक्ष लाना

4137. **श्री डूंगर सिंह** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब तक बनाई गई योजनाओं और उनके क्रियान्वयन के फलस्वरूप पहले से विकसित क्षेत्र और अधिक विकासोन्मुख और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र और अधिक पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं;

(ख) देश के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को विकसित क्षेत्रों के समकक्ष लाने की दिशा में योजना आयोग द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के समुचित एवं त्वरित विकास के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि के आवंटन की दिशा में योजना आयोग की क्या नीति है और इस संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं । यद्यपि विकास अपनी गति स्वयं बनाता है परन्तु इसकी विपरीत स्थिति सही नहीं है। वास्तव में, देश में अधिक संतुलित विकास करने के लिए योजना एक प्रक्रिया है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्तर पर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं की समस्या को निम्नलिखित में से एक या अधिक तरीकों से सुलझाए जाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है; अर्थात्

(1) केन्द्र से राज्यों को संसाधन अंतरण

(2) विशिष्ट पिछड़े/समस्या वाले क्षेत्रों की ओर निर्दिष्ट विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम

(3) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में गर-सरकारी पूंजी निवेश को बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय

(ग) पिछड़े/समस्या वाले क्षेत्रों के लिए विकास की विशेष योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं और इस प्रकार की योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है । छठी योजना में विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में निम्नलिखित धनराशि आवंटित की गई है :–

(करोड़ रु०)

(1) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र (पश्चिमी घाट क्षेत्र सहित जिसके लिए 75 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है)	560.00
(2) जनजातीय क्षेत्र	470.00
(3) सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र	175.00
(4) रेगिस्तान क्षेत्र	50·00
(5) उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	340.00
(6) औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिले/क्षेत्र (केन्द्रीय पूंजी निवेश राज सहायता)	100.00

Cement crisis in the country

4138. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute cement crisis all over the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that construction works sanctioned by State Governments in public as well as private sectors have been seriously affected due to non-avaiability of cement and its inadequate allotment and delay in its release;

(c) the gap between its demand and supply;

(d) what is the reaction of the Central and State Governments on it;

(e) what steps are under Government's consideration to meet this gap and the requirement of the State Governments; and

(f) what is the present output and demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b). There is a general shortage in terms of overall demand projections and aggregate availability of cement in the country. To that extent, possibility of some construction work in the States being adversely affected cannot be ruled out.

(c) to (f). The position about projected demand supply and estimated shortfall in the availability of cement during the year 1982-83 is as under:—

(*In Million Tonnes*)

Demand	Domestic Prodn.	Import	Shortfall
32·64	23·00	1·36	8·28

Every effort is being made to increase availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, creation of additional capacities and to some extent through imports.

"Invoking the provisions of the water (Preventon and Control of Pollution) Act against erring industrialists"

4139. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to invoke the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act against the erring industrial units who refuse to adopt the pollution control measures;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to deal with such kind of offences?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The Government are already taking action against some major erring industrial units by invoking the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. Those who refuse to comply are being prosecuted.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Recommendations made by Computer Society of India

4140. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the principal recommendations made by the 3-day convention of the Computer Society of India held in Ahmedabad; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) heT three day convention of the Computer Socety of India was held in Ahmedabad between 19—22 January, 1983. The Government has not officially received any list of recommendations so far from the Computer Society of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Assent to criminal procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill

4141. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1616 on 13 October, 1982 regarding amendment to Code of Criminal Procedure and state:

(a) whether consideration of the Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill undoing the separation of Executive and Judiciary has since been completed;

(b) if so, result thereof; and

(c) when President's assent to the above Bill is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The matter is still engaging the attention of the Government.

नवादा जिले (बिहार) का औद्योगिकरण

4142. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में नवादा जिले के औद्योगीकरण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को कोई परियोजना भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में यूरेनियम का उत्पादन

4143. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में यूरेनियम के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या परमाणु ईंधन के परिस्करण के लिए वहां कोई यूनिट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, जोकि सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम है, यूरेनियम साद्रों के उत्पादन के लिए जादुगोड़ा नामक स्थान पर एक खान से अयस्क निकालता है और एक मिल चलाता है । इस उपक्रम ने मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड से मिली ताबें की पछोड़नों को यूरेनियम निकालने हेतु शोधित करने के लिए युरेनियम अलग करने वाले संयंत्र भी पास ही स्थित सूरदा और राखा नामक स्थान पर लगाए हैं । इसके अलावा, जादुगोड़ा के निकट भाटिन में एक नई खान पर काम आरंभ किया गया है और कारपोरेशन का विचार चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार के सिंहभूम ताम्र क्षेत्र में नरवापहाड़ और तुरुमडीह नामक स्थानों पर भी दो और खनन परियोजनाएं हाथ में लेने का है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

बिहार में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना

4144. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंके कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु स्वीकृति दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी स्थापना करने में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख). छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान अब तक तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में बिहार में स्थापित किए जाने के लिए 33,000 मी० टन की क्षमता वाला एक लघु सीमेंट संयंत्र पंजीकृत किया गया है । बताया गया है कि संबंधित पार्टी राज्य सरकार से खनन पट्टा प्राप्त करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है ।

बिहार में कागज उद्योग के लिए स्थान निर्धारण

4145. **श्री कुंवर राम** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में चीनी मिलों में उपलब्ध खोई का उपयोग करने के लिए वहां कागज उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) बिहार में प्रमुख कच्ची सामग्री के रूप में बनासे का उपयोग करके एक कागज/अखबारी कागज परियोजना चलाने संबंधी संभाव्यता का अध्ययन राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से किया जा रहा है !

Setting up of industrial estates in big cities

4146. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Will the Miinster of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial estates have been established in big cities;

(b if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there is a proposal to start such industrial estates in big cities especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Industrial Estates have been established in or around big cities having industrial concentration and potential for development of small scale industries like Delhi, Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Vijaywada, Warangal and Vishakapatnam.

Revival of sick units

4147. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether steps have been taken in the recent months to avoid sickness in industrial sectors;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of industries fallen sick till the end of 1982; and

(c) the steps taken to revive them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (c). To meet the situation of growing incidence of industrial sickness in the country the Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

(b) Latest Statewise data (Provisional) on sick units as available from the Reserve Bank of India for the end of December, 1981 are shown in the attached statement.

Statement

Statewise distribution of large sick units (i.e. those enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore or more from the banking system) and small scalee sick units as at the end of December, 1981 (Provisional)

(Amount in cores of Rs.

State/Union Territory	Sick SSI Units (Provisional)		Large sick Units (Provisional)	
	No.	outstanding Amount	No.	outstanding Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	204	4·77	5	6·36
Himachal Pradesh	74	1·10	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	59	1·05	..	..
Punjab	699	9·52	2	1·29
Rajasthan	545	4·68	5	26·01

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	30	1·27	..	..
Delhi	812	26·75	2	6·68
Assam	1595	2·57	2	2·50
Manipura	284	0·06	..	..
Meghalaya	26	0·02	..	..
Nagaland	4	0·01	..	..
Tripura	107	0·09	..	..
Bihar	981	11·83	12	33·53
Orissa	849	4·10	3	13·43
West Bengal	7826	50·80	106	371·7 0
Madhya Pradesh	490	9·75	16	32·40
Uttar Pradesh	1301	21·42	55	120·49
Gujarat	878	18·44	37	118·47
Maharashtra	2471	75·72	84	341·86
Dadra Nagar Haveli	3	0·03	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	62	1·70	5	8·48
Andhra Pradesh	1048	20·99	17	41·55
Karnataka	1110	34·01	20	112·75
Kerala	697	17·19	15	62·40
Tamil Nadu	1659	34·13	34	174·49
Pondicherry	34	0·79	2	4·45
	23848	352·79	422	1478·84

NOTE:– Data on sick medium units (those having bank facility of less than Rs. one crore but other than small scale units) are not available.

Expansion of Atomic Energy Projects

4148. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of some of the on-going Atomic Energy projects in 1983-84;

(b) if so, the names of the Atomic Power projects which are proposed to be brought under the expansion scheme; and

(c) the steps taken or propsed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Soviet offer for setting up 1000 mw Nuclear Power Plant in India

4150. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions have recently been held in Moscow regarding the reported Soviet offer to India of a 1000 mega watt nuclear power plant;

(b) if so, whether there is likely to be a firm agreement on the offer in the near future; and

(c) whether the Indo-French agreement on supply of enriched uranium to Tarapur can be affected if India enters into agreement with USSR?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A technical team from India recently visited the Soviet Union to ascertain the various technical details of the offer of assistance in setting up a Nuclear Power Station in India. Based on the report of the technical team, the Government of India will examine the offer from various angles before taking a final decision.

(c) The Indo-French Agreement is for the supply of enriched Uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station within the framework of the 1963 Co-operation Agreement with U.S.A. and is not affected by this Soviet offer.

Recession in Steel Industry

4151. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mini steel industry is caught in acute recession;

(b) if so, the reasons for this recession; and

(c) steps Government are taking to help these mini steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, in order to enable the mini steel plants to increase their production, Government have permitted liberal imports of ferrous melting scrap and sponge iron, the primary raw materials for these units. Additionally, these units have been allowed facilities of diversification for production of all grades of carbon and alloy steels and setting up of captive rolling mills as a measure of forward integration.

Issue of Licences for manufacture of L.P.G. Cylinders

4152. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of INDUSRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties to whom industrial licences have been given for manufacture of L.P.G. Cylinders during the last four years;

(b) the number of parties who have actually put-up factories for manufacture and have started producing cylinders; and

((c) the number of parties to whom raw material, viz. steel sheets have been allotted for the manufacture of these sylinders with quantity in each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c). The LPG cylinder industry is not covered by the 1st Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. No licence for the manufacture of LPG Cylinders is, therefore, required. Manufacturing facilities can be created merely by registration with DGTD or Director of Industries of the appropriate State Government. D.G.T.D. have registered 216 units for a capacity of 2,60,44,000 cylinders upto 15.2.1983. According to available information, Directors of Industries of State Governments of Maharashtra and Tamilnadu have also registered 3 and 1 units

respectively. The names of these units are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Parliament Library. See No. LT-6211/83]

2. Thirteen units have commenced production. The total capacity of these units is 32,09,000 cylinders per annum.

3. Allocation of steel is not made by this Ministry; The cylinder manufactures obtain it directly from the market.

राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के अधीन प्रधानमंत्री के अधीनस्थ मंत्रालयों/विभागों को अधिसूचित किया जाना

4153. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधानमंत्री के प्रभाराधीन मंत्रालयों/विभागों की राजभाषा नियम, 1976 की धारा 10 (4) के अधीन अधिसूचित किया गया है ;

(ख) अब तक उन मंत्रालयों/विभागों के कौन-कौन से संबद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों कब-कब उपर्युक्त धारा के अधीन अधिसूचित किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त खंड (ख) में दर्शाये गए सभी कार्यालय अब तक उपर्युक्त नियमों की धारा 8 (4) के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट किया जा चुका है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे कार्यालयों को विनिर्दिष्ट करने की कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी कर ली जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) प्रधान मत्री के अधीन मत्रालयों, विभागों में से तीन विभागों को अर्थात प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग को राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 (4) के अतर्गत अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) विज्ञान और प्रोद्यौगिकी विभाग के निम्नलिखित अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को 23 अक्तूबर, 1981 को नियम 10(4) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किया गया :—

1. महासर्वेक्षक का कार्यालय, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून
2. निदेशालय, उत्तरी सर्कल, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून
3. निदेशालय, मानचित्र प्रकाशन, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून
4. निदेशालय, ज्योडीय एवं अनुसंधान शाखा, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून
5. निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय सर्कल, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, जबलपूर
6. निदेशालय, सर्वेक्षण (हवाई), भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, नई दिल्ली
7. निदेशालय, पश्चिमोत्तर सर्कल, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण चंडीगढ़
8. निदेशालय, पश्चिमी सर्कल, भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, जयपुर
9. नेशनल रिसर्च डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन आफ इडिया, नई दिल्ली

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। यह सभी तकनीकी कार्यालय केवल तकनीकी प्रकार का काम करते हैं। इनके कुछ कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का न तो कार्यसाधक ज्ञान है और न ही आवश्यक स्तर की प्रवीणता प्राप्त है और जब तक सभी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक

ज्ञान प्राप्त न हो जाये, इन कार्यालयों को राजभाषा नियम के नियम 8 (4) के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट करना व्यावहारिक न होगा ।

हरिजन कल्याण हेतु विशेष घटक योजना

4154. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वर्ष 1981–82 और 1983 में हरिजनों के कल्याण हेतु तैयार की गई विशेष घटक योजना के अंतर्गत कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस समस्त उपलब्ध धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके फलस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को हुई क्षति पूरी करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) वित्तीय रूप से वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982–83 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की वार्षिक विशेष घटक योजनाओं के आकार क्रमशः 95.85 करोड़ रूपए तथा 121.86 करोड़ रुपए थे। 1981-82 के दौरान व्यय की गई राशि 86·63 करोड़ रुपए की थी और 1982–83 के दौरान राज्य दिसम्बर, 1982 तक 40·60 करोड़ रूपये खर्च कर सका था।

(ग) गृह मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकार की विशेष घटक योजना के अंतर्गत योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन को तेज करने पर बल दिया और आशा की जाती है कि राज्य सरकार चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक पूर्ण रूप से निधियों का उपयोग कर सकेगी ।

रानीखेत में पर्यावरण के अध्ययन हेतु राष्ट्रीय संस्थान

4155. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के रानीखेत स्थान में पर्यावरण के अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना करने हेतु निर्णय ले लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह): (क) और (ख) : हिमालय के पर्यावरण और विकास के लिए एक संस्थोन की स्थापना करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। इस संस्थान के स्थानका चयन विचाराधीन है ।

सेना से सरकारी सेवाओं में आए डाक्टरों इंजीनियरों के वेतन और वरिष्ठता को बनाए रखना

4156. **श्री हरीश रावत** :क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना से निकले डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों को अन्य केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में नियक्त करते समय उनके वेतन और वरिष्ठता को बनाए रखने की सुविधा दी जाती है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या वेतन और वरिष्ठता की यह सुविधा वर्ष 1970-71 में पाकिस्तान-भारत बंगला देश युद्ध के समय कमीशन प्राप्त करने वाले डाक्टरों और इंजीनियरों को दी गई है, जिन्हें बाद में अन्य केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में नियुक्त किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या): (क) निर्मुक्त आपत कालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी/अल्प सेवाकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी, जिन्होंने कमीशन पूर्व प्रशिक्षण में प्रवेश लिया था अथवा 1.11.1962 और 10.1.1968 के बीच सेना में कमीशन प्राप्त किया था और इंजीनियरी और चिकित्सा सेवापद पर नियुक्त किए गए थे, उनका वेतन (न कि वरिष्ठता) इस धारणा पर तय किया जाता है कि मानों वे यथास्थिति, सेवा अथवा पद पर उस तारीख को नियुक्त किए गए थे, जो प्रशिक्षण की अवधि सहित, यथास्थिति आपातकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी/अल्प सेवाकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारी के पद पर सेना में उनकी अनुमोदित सेवा को गिनने के बाद निकलती हो।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

एच०एम०टी० रानीबाग (नैनीताल) में पदों का भरना

4157. श्री हरीश रावत: क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स की रानीबाग (नैनीताल) स्थित शाखा में अब तक ड्राफटसमैन (सिविल), मैकेनिकों, इलैक्ट्रिशियनों के कितने पद बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) उन जिला रोजगार कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से पदो के लिए उम्मीदवार मांगे गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जला रोजगार कार्यालयों से भी उम्मीदवार मांगे गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उनका मंत्रालय पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए अधिकतम आयु सीमा को 25 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 30 वर्ष करने का प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) रानीबाग (जिला नैनीताल) में एच० एम० टी० घड़ी कारखाना स्थापित करने के संबंध में प्रारंभिक कार्य करने के लिए अब तक ड्राफटसमैन (सिविल) के दो पद बनाए गए हैं।

(ख) जिला रोजगार अधिकारी, ननीताल की सलाह के अनुसार, ड्राफटसमन (सिविल) के रिक्त स्थानों की सूचना टाउन रोजगार कार्यालय, हल्दवानी को दी गयी थी ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Survey by geological survey of India in Rajasthan

4158. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Rajasthan where mineral survey has been conducted so far by Geological Survey of India and the extent of success achieved therein; and

(b) whether the Department propose its geological activities to the border and backward areas of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore and Nagpur Districts which are rich in minerals, if so, when and the method thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The Geological Survey of India has conducted investigations for minerals in all the districts of Rajasthan, as a result of which the following large deposits of minerals have been located:—

Mineral (In million tonnes)	*Districts where found.*
(1) Copper ore 103 approx.	Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Alwar, Bhilwara, Sirohi, Chittorgarh and Udaipur.
(2) Lead-Zinc ore 270	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Sirohi, and Udaipur.
(3) Tungsten ore 4·217	Nagaur and Sirohi.
(4) Phosphorite 80·69	Udaipur and Jaisalmer.
(5) Iron ore 15·84	Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Udaipur.
(6) Manganese ore 0.32	Banswara.
(7) Pyrite/Pyrrhotite 124	Sikar.
(8) Wollastonite 2·73	Pali and Sirohi.
(9) Fuller's Earth 112·193	Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer
(10) Bentonite 101	Barmer.
(11) Gypsum Over 1071	Nagaur and adjoining districts.
(12) Dolomite 101 (13) Limestone 3787	Dispersed

(b) Geological Survey of India is already engaged in geological mapping as well as exploration of minerals in these areas. During the current field season (1982-83) also, GSI proposes to continue its work of systematic mapping in parts of Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Barmer and investigation by regional integrated survey for tin, tungsten and associated minerals in parts of Abu-Sirohi-Jalore belt. Besides, geophysical investigation for glauconite is also proposed to be carried out in Jaisalmer.

राजस्थान में सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना

4159. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में चूने के पत्थर का विशाल भंडार है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त चूने के पत्थर का उपयोग करके सीमेंट के निर्माण हेतु सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में 80 करोड़ मी० टन चूने के पत्थर (सीमेंट और रासायनिक ग्रेड) के भंडारों के संकेत मिलने की सुचना मिली है ।

(ख और (ग) यद्यपि इस जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट का संयंत्र स्थापित करने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है तथापि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक पार्टी से मिले एक अनुरोध की जांच की जा रही है। इस पार्टी का विचार जैलसमेर जिले में प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख मी० टन पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट की क्षमता वाले एक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का है।

Re-employment of superannuated offcers

4160. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent directive by Government to revoke extension of service to Government servants, stop re-employment, and return back those on deputation to Centre has been carried out by the various Ministries;

(b) the total number of official (i) who are re-employed or whose extension is beyond superannuation; (ii) those who are to be sent back to State Cadre and (iii) those who retire by 30 April, 1983;

(c) the number of officials who are on foreign posting when their period of superannuation is two years and less;

(d) State-wise/Union Territory-wise list of officials who would go back on 1st May, 1983 to their State Cadre; and

(e) in how many cases, giving particulars and service data, exception has been made by Govt. under "Special circumstances" plea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) All Ministries/Departments of Government of India have initiated action to review cases of extension/re-employment of superannuated officers and to revert officers on extended tenure to their parent cadres.

(b), (d) and (e). Information regarding the result of review of cases of extension/re-employment of superannuated officers is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

According to the information received, so far, in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, 134 officers have completed or would complete their tenure during the period from 1-2-83 to 30-4-1983. Of the total of 134 officers, 77 belong to Indian Administrative Service. Cadre-wise distribution of these officers is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Cadre-wise number of I.A.S. Officers who have completed or would complete their Tenure during the period from 1-2-1982 to 30-4-1983

Sl. No.	Cadre	Number of officer
1	Andhra Pradesh	2
2	Assam & Meghalaya	1
3	Bihar	6
4	Gujarat	3
5	Haryana	2
6	Himachal Pradesh	1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	4
8	Karnataka	4
9	Kerala	4
10	Madhya Pradesh	8
11	Maharashtra	6
12	Manipur-Tripura	3
13	Orissa	3
14	Punjab	4
15	Rajasthan	1
16	Tamil Nadu	4
17	Union Territory	4
18	Uttar Pradesh	9
19	West Bengal	8
	TOTAL	77

Production of ball and roller bearings

4161. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production figures and value of ball and roller bearings by Indian manufacturing units during 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) how much worth of import of similar ball and roller bearings was done during 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if these huge and needless imports of bearings, which are also produced indigenously is not controlled, the Indian industry will turn into sick units;

(d) whether Government would review the production trends as well as the utility of imports costs and constraints of inputs on the bearing industry and prevent the falling capacity utilisation suffered by the industry; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) Production figures are as under:

Year	Quantity (Lakh nos.)	Estimated Value (Rs. crores)
1980 . .	328	92
1981 . .	356	100
1982 . .	354	96

(b) The figures of import of bearings are given below:

Year	Approx. value of Impots (Rs. crores)
1979-80 . .	47
1980-81 . .	57
1981-82 . .	(not available)

(c) The present indigenous production of ball and roller bearings is not sufficient to meet the entire requirements of the country. Import is restricted to certain categories and specifications of ball and roller bearings and the actual users are permitted to import such bearings as components to meet their requirements;

(d) and (e). There is no significant fall in the capacity utilisation of existing indigenous manufactureers as will be seen from the figures given at 'a' above. However, the question of restriction on imports is kept constantly under review.

राज्यों के संसाधनों को मजबूत करने हेतु पर्यावरण विभाग की भूमिका

4162. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यावरण विभाग ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार के संसाधनों को मजबूत व सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु कोई उत्प्रेरक भूमिका निभाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस रूप में ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों ने सरकार के सहयोग से प्राथमिक धनराशि एकत्र की है और उसका उपयोग कैसे किया गया है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां, ? पर्यावरण विभाग ने योजना आयोग के संयोजन से, राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के साथ उनकी वार्षिक योजनाओं में पर्यावरणीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए बजट विनिधान पर पारस्परिक क्रिया की पहल की । तथापि, महाराष्ट्र, यू. पी., राजस्थान, गुजरात और पश्चिमी बंगाल में विधायकों के पर्यावरण मंचों की स्थापना से, अब तक, जागरूकता बढ़ी है जिससे साधनों की क्षमता में वृद्धि है ।

(ग) एक विवरण, जिसमें 1983-84 के लिए राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का सूची दर्शायी गयी है जिन को वार्षिक योजना में अंतरिम विनिधान दिया गया था, संलग्न है। क्योंकि विनिधान 1983-84 के लिए है, इस अवस्था में उनके उपयोग का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

विवरण

राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सूची, जिन पर योजना आयोग के कार्यकारिणी दल द्वारा वार्षिक योजना पर चर्चा के दौरान पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में अंतरिम विनिधान पर विचार किया गया था। (1983-84)

राज्य :

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश
2. असम
3. बिहार
4. हरियाणा
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश
6. जम्मू और कश्मीर
7. कर्नाटक
8. केरल
9. महाराष्ट्र
10. मणिपुर
11. मेघालय
12. नागालैंड
13. उड़ीसा
14. पंजाब
15. राजस्थान
16. सिक्किम
17. तमिलनाडु
18. त्रिपुरा
19. उत्तर प्रदेश

संघ शासित क्षेत्र :

1. गोवा, दमन और द्वीव
2. लक्ष्य द्वीप

Assessment of progress of Sixth Five Year Plan in U.P.

4163. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Planning Commission regarding the progress of the Sixth Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it was found that the funds for various developmental activities are not sufficient;

(c) has any advice been rendered to Uttar Pradesh Government for the success of the Plan; and

(d) what action the Commission proposes to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. As compared to the original estimates of the State's own resources for the Plan, there is likely to be some shortfall.

(c) and (d). The State Government has been advised (a) to take suitable measures including economy in non-plan expenditure, speedy recovery of tax and non-tax arrears, improvement in the financial working of the State Electricity Board, Road Transport Corporation, etc. so as to make the approved Sixth Five Year Plan financially viable, and (b) to accelerate the progress of on-going projects particularly in the irrigation and power sectors and under the 20-Point Programme.

"Pollution in Jammuna at Delhi"

4164. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jamuna Water at Delhi has been found to be much polluted; and

(b) if so, the long term and short term measures being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The river Jamuna in Delhi becomes polluted downstream of Waziradabd where Najafgarh drain meets the river.

(b) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution is taking measures for regulating the discharge of effluents from domestic and industrial sources. It is also proposed to cover the entire Union Territory of Delhi by sewerage and sewage treatment facilities under the programme of International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation.

कोटा (राजस्थान) में आदिवासियों का उत्थान

4165. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला कोटा (राजस्थान) के शाहबाद, किशनगंज आदिवासी क्षेत्रों आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले खर्च का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1982 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक मद पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) राजस्थान के कोटा जिले के शाहबाद और किशनगंज पंचायत समितियों में रहने वाले सहरिया आदिम जनजातियों के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार ने विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में वर्ष 1977-83 के दौरान 107 लाख रुपए की धनराशि दी है। वर्ष वार आवंटन इस प्रकार है :-

	रुपए लाखों में
1977-78	7.00
1978-79	20.00
1979-80	20.00
1980-81	20.00
1981-82	20.00
1982-83	20.00
जोड़	107.00

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1982 तक विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के तहत 89.68 लाख रुपए की धनराशि खर्च की गयी है।

क्षेत्र	रुपए लाखों में
कृषि और संबंद्ध क्षेत्र	12.44
लघु सिंचाई	13.53
शिक्षा	30.02
स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा	6.50
पेय जल	13.67
कार्यालय भवन का निर्माण	4.25
सड़कें	1.00
अभ्यन्तर बजट	0.69
प्रशासन	7.58
	89.68

"Pollution of Calcutta, Durgapur etc"

4166. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the contributions of the industrial units for the pollution of the cities like Calcutta, Durgapur, Burdwan, Asansol, Patna, Burnpur and Howrah;

(b) what Central Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution proposing to do in these cities; and

(c) how Government are going to move in this matter in case of the failure of the CBPC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Calcutta, Durgapur, Burdwan, Asansol, Burnpur and Howrah are the main industrial cities which contribute to the pollution problem in West Bengal. Out of the 120 pollution-relevant units, 37 units have so far installed the necessary pollution abatement devices and in 16 Units it is at Construction and planning state. The volume of the industrial waste generated by these industries is 3 to 30 per cent of the total waste water.

In Patna, these are hardly any large or medium industries contributing to pollution problem.

(b) The Central Board has issued guidelines to some of the polluting industries for containing water pollution. The State Boards are undertaking necessary measures for regulating the discharge of effluents from the industries. The Board has also carried out projects of research and study in cities specific areas around Calcutta.

(c) The progress has been reasonably satisfactory. As such the Government's intervention has not been found necessary at this stage.

Demand of Cement Manufacturers Association regarding price increase

4167. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to accede to the demand of the Cement Manufacturers Association regarding price increase in their product;

(b) if so, whether such increase is justified in the present context; and

(c) if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) (a) to (c) Requests have been received by the Government for allowing escalations in ex-works retention and f.o.r. prices of levy cement. These requests are under examination.

Special Criteria for developing Hilly regions

4168. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has drawn up any set of special criteria for planning and development in hill States/regions of the country as distinct from these for the plains, taking into account the difficult terrain, spares population and rich store of raw materials in the sectors of (i) Rural Electrification (ii) Minor Irrigation (iii) Drinking Water Supply (iv) Transport Infrastructure in the form of roads and railway lines for the growth of industry; and

(b) if so, the exact nature of these criteria and whether any special consideration for financial allocation in Five Year/Annual Plans has also been made on the basis of these criteria?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). For purposes of planning and development hill areas have come to be recognised as a separate physio-geographic entity. They have been receiving special attention for their over all development.

The strategy for their development has been given in Chapter 25 of the Sixth Plan document. A Statement giving details is enclosed.

Statement

There is no special criterion for hill areas in the case of minor irrigation. In the case of rural water supply also, there is no special criterion but most of the villages in the hill areas fall under the category of problem villages as laid down in the Sixth five Year Plan document.

For rural electrification, the hill areas, among others with equal disadvantages, are considered as specially underdeveloped and special relaxations are allowed in the viability criteria in recognition of the longer period of gestation than in other areas. They also attract softer terms and conditions for loan from the Rural Electrification Corporation as compared to the other areas.

For rural roads, the norm of selection, based on population of 1500 or 1,000 to 1500 of a village in the hill areas is modified to include a cluster of villages instead of an individual village. Regarding construction of railway lines, the criterion of economic return is relaxed for the hill areas if a project is considered beneficial on other social considerations.

While determining allocations in consultation with the State Governments for those sectors, the special needs of the hill areas are taken into account.

Setting up of industries in North Western and North Eastern Hilly States

4169. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the slow pace of industrilisation in the hilly regions of the country especially the absence of any industries based on local raw material;

(b) if so, whether any programme of encouraging the growth of industrialisation in these regions has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, especially the incentives being offered and the steps being taken for setting up industries in the 'No industry districts' in the North Western and North Eastern Hill States| Regions and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to attract entrepreneurs in the identified industrially backward areas to set up industrial undertakings, the Government offers the following incentives| facilities:—

i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

ii) Transport Subsidy Scheme.

iii) Tax concessions.

iv) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India term lending financial institutions.

v) Hire-purchase of machinery by Small Scale Industries.

(iv) Consultancy for technical services.

vii) Interest Subsidy.

viii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

ix) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

x) Rural Artisans Programme.

xi) District Industries Centre.

(xii) Seed/Margin Money assistance.

Over-riding priority is given for grant of Industrial Licences|Letters of Intent for setting up Industries in the 'No Industry Districts'. Letters of Intent issued in 'No Industry Districts' of North Western and North Eastern Hill States|Regions and Union Territories during 1982 is given below:—

Uttar Pradesh	3
Himachal Pradesh	5
Jammu & Kashmir	2
West Bengal	2
Meghalaya	2
Sikkim	1

Details of the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences regarding name of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly News "Letter", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Evaluation study of "Programme for Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Supply"

4170. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has undertaken any evaluation study of the "Programme for Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Supply" in any States/Union Territories of the country since the programme was launched;

(b) if so, the main findings of the evaluation study, State-wise;

(c) whether any steps have also been suggested to make up the shortcomings in the execution of the Programme; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the response; if any from the State Government/Union Territory Administration?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Programme Evaluation Organisation had conducted in 1978-79 an evaluation study entitled "Accessibility of the poor to Rural Water Supply — A Quick Evaluation Study".

(b) The findings of the evaluation study have been summarised in para 8 on pages (ix) to (xi) of the Report, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Sugestions have also been made and these are given in para 9, page (xi) of the Report.

(d) The suggestions were brought to the notice of the State Governments in June 1980, with a view to correcting the imbalances, if any, in the matter of flow of benefits to the poor and non-poor sections of the community in the States. From the responses received so far from the State Government/U.T. Administrations, it is observed that the needs of the poorer sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are kept in view while implementing rural water supply schemes. Keeping in mind the priority accorded in the New 20-Point Programme to meeting the needs of the scheduled castes, new sources of drinking water are being located, as far as possible, in Harijan bastis as per guidelines issuel by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Poor record of Industries

4171. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to his statement published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 19 February, 1983 under the caption 'Industries record poor' and state:

(a) the reasons for poor record of such industries in terms of cost effectiveness and quality improvement; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve their record?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) In the course of his inaugural address on the occasion of the 7th All India Conference on "Productivity — A challenge to Internal Audit" — Minister of Industry observed that because of sheltered markets and lack of healthy competition, our industries had been lulled into a sense of complacency which has affected productivity in terms of cost effectiveness and quality improvement.

(b) The National Productivity Council is trying to generate consciousness regarding cost effectiveness and quality improvement in the industries by organising training programme and quality upgradation and cost control. In the year 1982-83 alone, 10 Programmes were organised on quality improvement and upgradation/quality control and 53 programmes on cost control/cost reduction. More than 1000 participants in all attended these training programmes. Adequate publicity is also being given for bringing improvement in these areas.

Institute of microbial technology and Genetic Engineering at Binur, Punjab

4172. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to set up a laboratory-cum-storage unit of the proposed Institute of Microbial Technology and Genetic Engineering at Binur in Punjab; and

(b) by what time it will be set up and the total amount to be spent on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Project Office of Institute of Microbial Technology has been established in Chandigarh. Steps are being taken to acquire an industrial shed on hire in Chandigarh and convert it to a laboratory so that a nucleus of the Institute starts functioning by end of 1983. No site has yet been finally selected for the Institute.

The total investment in terms of laboratory facilities, equipment and residential accommodation during the 6th and 7th Plan period (1st 3 years) will be Rs. 32.50 crores approximately.

"Maintenance of Ecology Balance"

4173. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have any concrete and comprehensive programme to maintain ecological balance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken for its implmentation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The programme entails a package of preventive, curative and promotional measures for control of pollution and conservation of life support systems. Action has been taken to implement the programme through formulation of policies, enactment of laws and gearing up of enforcement machinery, procedure of environmental appraisal, incentives for installation of pollution control devices and conservation of natural resources, eco-development projects and campaigns for promotion of environmental awareness at various levels.

"Public Awareness Towards Environment Protection"

4174. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to enlarge the degree of public awareness towards environmental protection and connected matters;

(b) if so, the details of the said plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Environment, Government of India has been actively engaged in creating public awareness towards environmental protection and connected matters. A multi-media campaign is being launched by mass media. producing audio-visual films, posters, printed materials, special stamps and calendars highlighting various aspects of environmental protection. News reports, news letters, special issues of journals are also being brought out to focus attention on environmental issues. The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution and the National Museum of Natural History Botanical and Zoological Surveys under the Department of Environment are organising such ac-

tivities as screening of documentary films, audio-visual programmes and organisation of special camps. The Department has also been organising competition among school children for essay writing, painting and poster designs to create an awareness and interest in the environment. A number of voluntary organisations are being involved in this campaign, to which the Department gives support. Forums for members of the Legislative Assemblies have also been set up in every State.

(c) In view of the foregoing, the question does not arise.

"Pollution Control measures

4175. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units which have failed to adopt pollution control measures as per the specifications of the Central Board for Pollution Control;

(b) the action being taken against the erring industrial units; and

(c) if no action is being contemplated, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) and (b). The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has the direct responsibility for taking action for regulating industrial effluents in the Union Territories only. In this regard, out of the 16 major polluting industries in Delhi, 14 units have installed control measures as per the specifications of the Central Board. Of the remaining two M|s Delhi Milk Scheme, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi are constructing their treatment plant while the treatment plant for M|s. Continental Devices Ltd., Naraina Industrial Area, New Delhi is in the planning stage.

In Pondicherry, M|s. Shri Bharati Mills, M|s Swadeshi Cotton Mills and M|s. Anglo-French Textile Mills (Pvt.) have yet to put up treatment plants. Prosecutions under Section 33 of the Water Act, 1974 have been launched against these three industries by the Central Board.

In Goa, all the five major industries have put up treatment plants. In Chandigarh, two industries namely:

(1) M/s. Modella Woollens and

(2) M|s. Chandigarh Paper Boards (Pvt.) Ltd.,

have yet to take necessary action for installing pollution abatement measures. The Central Board proposes to launch prosecution proceedings against them.

(c) Does not arise.

Special Cells for SCs and STs in Ministries and Departments

4176. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Ministries and Departments in which special cells for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been set up so far;

(b) the reasons for not setting up such special cells there;

(c) the names of offcers responsible therefor; and

(d) the time by which Government will set up cells in all the Ministries and Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI N. R. LASKAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Infiltration of Bangladesh Nations in Bihar

4177. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there has been considerable infiltration of Bangladesh Nations in various parts of Bihar State;

(b) if so, estimated number of such Bangladesh Nationals who have infiltrated into Bihar during the last three years, and

(c) whether any steps have been taken for their identification and deportation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar had been asked sometime ago to make a thorough enquiry into the matter and submit a report. The report is awaited.

Assets of cigarette manufacturing Companies

4178. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the cigarette manufacturing companies in the country and their assets on the basis of their last year annual statements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

4179. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन संसाधनों में उचित उपयोग के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) बिहार में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इन संसाधनों पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) से (घ) मात्रा के अनुसार देश की कुल खनिज सम्पदा का लगभग 23 प्रतिशत भाग बिहार में है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत बिहार में स्थापित खनिजों पर आधारित उद्योग निम्नलिखित हैं :–

(1) बोकारो स्टील प्लांट, बोकारो।

(2) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि0, घाटासिला।

(3) पायराइटस, फास्फेट एण्ड केमीकल्स लि0, अमजौर।

(4) यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, जादूगुडा माइन्स।

(5) भारत रिफैक्टरीज लि0, भण्डारीधा और रांची रोड।

(6) तांदू स्मैल्टर, धनबाद।

(7) कोल माइन्स एण्ड वाशरीज आफ कोल इंडिया लि0,

(8) किरिवूरू (नार्थ ब्लाक)—एन०एम० डी० सी०।

इसके अलावा, बिहार के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 16 जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया है जो वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती वित्त पाने के पात्र हैं। इनमें से 6 जिले, इन जिलों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय राजसहायता पाने के भी पात्र हैं। 6 जिलों को "उद्योग रहित जिला" माना गया है। जिन्हें अन्य स्थापना-स्थलों के आवेदन पत्रों की अपेक्षा अधिक अधिमान देकर औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए जाते हैं।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अलावा, गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में और राज्य क्षेत्र में खनिजों पर आधारित अनेक औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किए गए हैं।वे उद्योग एल्यूमिना, एस-बेस्टस सीमेंट, कास्टिक सोडा, सिरेमिक, सीमेंट, शीशा और सल्फूरिक एसिड

पर आधारित हैं बिहार सरकार ने छठी योजनावधि के दौरान राज्य क्षेत्र में स्पंज आयरन संयंत्र, कास्टिक सोडा संयंत्र और 3 मिनी सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव किया है।

पश्चिम रेलवे कार्यशाला, अजमेर की भाप का धुआं

4180. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे कार्यशाला, अजमेर के रोलिंग कार्यशाला कारखाने की भट्टी से निकलने वाला भाप का धुंआ आसपास की कालोनियों के मकानों में घुस जाता है और स्वास्थ्य के लिए भारी खतरा पैदा करता है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उस भट्टी के धुंएं को एक भूमिगत पाइप के माध्यम से ऊंची चिमनी द्वारा बाहर निकालने की व्यवस्था करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अजमेर कार्यशाला के रोलिंग यूनिट की भट्टी में कोयले की भाप का नहीं बल्कि तेल भट्टी का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए भाप के धुंए के निकलने का प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता । कार्यशालाओं में अधिकांश कोयले की आग की भट्टियों को तेल आग भट्टियों में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है । कार्यशाला में कोयले का प्रयोग केवल मात्र पावर हाउस के बायलरों में किया जाता है। पावर हाउस की चिमनी 175 फुट ऊंची है और इसमें 60 फुट भूमिगत पाइप के माध्यम का प्रबन्ध है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Implementation of slurry pipeline for Transpertation of Coal

4181. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have requested the Planning Commission for consideration of slurry pipeline for transportation of coal to major power houses in Gujarat;

(b) whether Messrs. Engineers India Ltd. who had prepared a techno-economic feasible study report had concluded that the project for a slurry pipeline of 10 million tonnes of coal costing about Rs. 700 crores would be economically viable;

(c) whether Government are aware that power stations in Gujarat get 70 to 75 per cent of their annual requirement of coal, which is likely to be doubled by the end of the Sixth Plan; and

(d) if so, will Planning Commission consider implementation of this project in the Central Sector?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). No request as such has been received from the Gujarat State Government for implementation of a Coal-slurry pipeline project in the Central Sector. However, a communication was received in November, 1980 from the State Government suggesting that slurry transportation of coal to Gujarat power houses may be taken up by the Planning Commission for further detailed feasibility study in continuation of an earlier study made by Engineers India Ltd. in October 1980 on behalf of the Gujarat State Electricity Board.

2. According to the earlier study referred to above, for hydraulic transportation of 11.47 million tonnes of washed coal per, year from Singrauli Coal-fields in Madhya Pradesh to three thermal power station in Gujarat, at a cost of Rs. 707 crores, the

Engineering India Limited had recommended the adoption of the technology of hydraulic transportation of coal (by pipeline) by the Gujarat Electricity Board primarily because the pipeline mode will be cheaper in the longer run though its initial capital investment will be heavier than that on rail transportation.

3. The following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to examine the question further:—

(i) At the request of Gujarat Government a presentation of the Study report by Engineers India Ltd. was arranged in the Planning Commission in December 1980 at which the members of the inter-ministerial Working Group set up by the Planning Commission in October 1980 to examine the possibilities of introduction of coal-slurry pipeline transportation system in the country as per policy guidelines outlined in the Sixth Plan, were present.

(ii) The Working Group later discussed the report with the representatives of Engineers India Ltd., and after taking various factors into account recommended that in order to enable a proper view being taken for future plan of action, it was necessary that a more comprehensive feasibility study pertaining to power houses both in the northern and the western regions was undertaken. They also recommended that the comprehensive study may be entrusted to Engineers India Ltd.

(iii) The recommendations of the Working Group were accepted by the Government and accordingly a comprehensive techno-economic feasibility study on pipeline transportation of coal in slurry form from coalfields in the eastern region of the country to thermal power stations both in the nothern and the western regions was entrusted to Engineers India Limited in November 1981.

(iv) A preliminary draft, report prepared by M|s Engnieers India Ltd., was discussed by the Working Group and in the light of the discussions the consultants are now preparing the Final Report.

(v) After the receipt of the Final Report from EIL a detailed cost-benefit analysis of pipeline transportation of coal on the routes concerned vis-a-vis other modes of transport will be carried out in the Planning Commission.

4. The requirements of coal for 1982-83 for thermal power stations in Gujarat was initially projected at 5 million tonnes, increasing to 6.9 million tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85). The revised estimated requirement for 1982-83 is now assessed at 4.5 million tonnes while receipts and consumption during the period April '82 to February '83 were 3.85 million tonnes and 3.79 million tonnes respectively. The percentage of receipts to the requirements for the 11 month period, this works out to above 93 per cent.

Efforts to achieve record production of saleable steel

4182. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has asked public sector steel plants to make all out efforts to increase productivity to achieve a record production of 8.7 million tonnes of saleable steel by the year end;

(b) if so, wheher during the current financial year saleable steel would be less than the target fixed; and

(c) if so, what are the guidelines issued by the SAIL to public sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). The target for production of saleable steel for SAIL plants for the year 1982-83 was kept at 6.47 million tonnes at the commencement of the year. However, there were heavy production lesses on account of severe restrictions on power supply during the first five months of the year. The target was, therefore, revised to 5.80 million tonnes at the time of mid-year review of performance of SAIL plants. Production of saleable steel during the first eleven months has been 5.08 million tonnes. It is expected that the revised target for the year will nearly be achieved.

Efforts are being made to increase production and productivity of steel plants by ensuring regular supply of inputs like power and coal, improving the maintenance of plants and equipment, and keeping the morale of employees high.

Uranium Production in the Country

4183. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:
SHRI N. E. HORO

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to increase uranium production to meet the increased requirement of India's nuclear power programme;

(b) if so, whether experts have expressed that India have excellent potential for new additional resources of uranium; and

(c) if so, whether any programme has been formulated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The proven reserves of Uranium are considered adequate for the purposes of the currently envisaged nuclear power programme. The potential for discovering additional resources of Uranium is also considered good. Facilities for the milling and mining of Uranium and for the fabrication of fuel are being augmented in a phased manner to cater to the requirements of the power programme.

Boundary disputes between States

4184. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of boundary disputes existing between the States at present;

(b) what are the States involved;

(c) what action Government propose to take to settle them; and

(d) by what time all the boundary disputes among the States are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Boundary disputes between the following States involving territorial claims/counter-claims are pending:

(i) Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(ii) Karnataka and Kerala;

(iii) Assam and Nagaland; and

(iv) Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) These disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and towards this end the Central Government will be glad to extend all assistance to the State Governments.

(d) It is not possible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

Electric Typewriting Project of Remington Rand of India

4185. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Remington Rand of India are abandoning their electric typewriter project;

(b) whether clearance of Government of India in this regard has been taken;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) corrective steps proposed by Government to safeguard the national interest?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) M/s. Remington Rand of India Limited. Calcutta have been granted letter of intent for the manufacture of electric typewriters for a capacity of 15,000 numbers and technical collaboration with a West German Company has also been approved. This Ministry have not received any communication from the Company to the effect that they are abandoning the typewriter project.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Anti-infiltration measures on Indo-Bengladesh border

4186. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Minister and Defence Minister had visited the Assam-Bangladesh border to inspect the anti-infiltration measures taken by Government on the Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, whether both the Ministers were satisfied;

(c) if so, whether after the Assembly election, Central Government are likely to talk to the Assam students agitators; and

(d) what steps Central Government are likely to take to create normalcy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government is anxious to find a solution to the problem which should be just and satisfactory to all concerned and will take to find a solution in Consultation with Assam Government and all interests concerned.

(d) Home Minister in his statement on 14th and 22nd March outlined the steps to restore normalcy.

Expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants

4187. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union are holding talks with Government of India for the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the details of the feasibility and other reports furnished by the Soviet experts, discussions held with Indian counter-parts and outcome of the discussion;

(c) how many orders and of what value have been piace by the Soviet Union to purchase steel produced by these two plants; and

(d) whether similar purchase orders from other countries have also been received, if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of step to be taken to procure foreign markets for Indian steel in case Soviet Union refuses to purchase Indian steel sometime in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants upto 4 million tonnes annual capacity with Soviet technical assistance is under way. Proposals for expansion beyond 4 million tonnes stage will be prepared by designated Indian organisations with the assistance of designated Soviet organisations. These details will be known after proposals have been prepared.

(c) Nil.

(d) No, Sir. No country is under any contractual obligation to procure steel made at Bhilai or Bokaro. If our production of any category of steel becomes surplus to our needs at any future date, suitable steps will be concidered at that time to solve the problem.

Application for Collaboration with Foreign Fishing Companies

4188. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian company has applied for collaboration with foreign fishing companies in 1981 and 1982;

(b) if so, the names of those companies and the names of the foreign countries with whom they have sought permission for collaboration and the names of foreign companies; and

(c) the action taken by Government on those applications?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Activity-wise list of foreign companies is not maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Ministry of Industry. As such, no specific information regarding applications received for foreign collaboration with foreign fishing companies can be given.

However, details of foreign collaboration approvals showing name of the Indian party, name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture etc., are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Allotment of more funds to social welfare during 6th Plan

4189. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of outlay on Social Welfare to total plan outlay in Sixth Plan is about 0.3 per cent; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of allotting more funds to Social Welfare in VI Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The allocation for Social Welfare in the total plan outlay of the Sixth Plan is about 0.3 per cent.

(b) Larger allocations will be considered for Social Welfare keeping in view the overall resource availability, the competing demands from other sectors and the progress of implementation of plan programmes already approved.

Encroachment on Defence land across Delh Cantonment Railway Station

4190. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of fruit and vegetable sellers have occupied/encroached on the Defence land across the Delhi Cantonment Railway Station thereby causing bottlenecks for the free and easy manoeuvrability and flow of Defence traffic besides causing insanitary conditions;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that these squatters have not been removed; and

(c) details of steps taken to clear the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4191. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the schedule for rehabilitation of ex-Service-

men in the islands of Andaman and Nicobar;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the grievances of the persons gone there for rehabilitation;

(c) action taken to meet the grievances; and

(d) do Government propose to hold a dialogue with the representatives of the persons who have settled there under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). Under the scheme of resettlement of ex-servicemen, in all 330 ex-servicemen families from different States have been resettled in Great Nicobar Island. Each family has been allotted land and given a grant of Rs. 20,000/- and a loan of Rs. 3,000/- as per the approved pattern of assistance. In addition to community facilities like schools and a hospital, postal, banking and transport facilities have been provided in the settlement area. The services of Departmental tractors and power tillers are made available to the settlers on nominal payment. Free plant protection service has been provided. Enterprising settlers have been able to set up a saw mill, floor mill and acquire trucks, tractors and power tillers. Many own shops and dependents of many settlers have secured employment under Government. However, further induction of ex-servicemen families has been stopped pending a study of the impact of deforestation on the eco-system of the Island.

The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have informed that the grievances of ex-servicemen settled in Great Nicobar broadly relate to (i) issue of pattas; (ii) improvement of houses; (iii) replacement of cattle which died; (iv) difficulties in repaying the cattle and crop loan; (v) improvement in shipping service; and (iv) implementation of major projects in Great Nicobar. The Administration are fully seized of these problems and are taking action to redress them. Pattas (permanent tenancy rights) have already been issued to ex-servicemen. For construction of houses, a grant of Rs. 5,000/- and a loan of Rs. 3,000/- have been extended to these settlers. In addition, long-term loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme have been extended. 442 animals were to be supplied as replacement for the animals that died and for the new families. Of these, 360 animals have so far been supplied. The question relating to the repayment of the cattle and crop loans is at present under the consideration of Government. For providing better communication facilities, in addition to the two ships already plying on the inter-island service between Port Blair and Great Nicobar, a new ship has been commissioned and these ships make about three trips in a month. Another inter-island vessel is expected to be delivered by July, 1983. In additon, a Banking-Hosptal-cum Postal ship is under construction. Thus, the inter-island shipping services is expected to improve further. Construction of break water for development of Harbour and major Defence works is being undertaken in the Islands. A Fisheries Development Corporation has also been proposed for the area. All these steps are likely to help further in the economic development of the settlers and ensure a steady market for their agricultural and other products.

In addition, a Rajya Sainik Board has also been functioning to extend various welfare measures to the ex-servicemen in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Government is fully alive to the problems of the Ex-servicemen settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and is in constant touch with them in order to remove their difficulties.

अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए सुप्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्रियों के पेनल की स्थापना

4192. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए देश के

सुप्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्रियों का एक पेनल स्थापित करने संबंधी कोई निर्णय लिया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो पेनल में सम्मिलित किए किए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं :

(ग) क्या इस पेनल को देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में बुनियादी परिवर्तनों अथवा वर्तमान अर्थव्यवस्था में कुछ परिवर्तनों का सुझाव देने को कहा जाएगा ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एल. बी. चव्हाण) (क) से (घ) : एक आर्थिक सलाहाकार समिति का गठन किया गया है जो सरकार को आर्थिक नीति व विकास से संबंद्ध ऐसे विशिष्ट विषयों पर जो प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा इसे भेंजे जाएं तथा ऐसे विषयों पर जो सरकार के विचारार्थ सदस्य स्वंय भेजें सलाह देगी । सरकार के संगत संकल्प एक प्रति दि0 16 मार्च, 1983 को लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2952 के उत्तर में पहले ही सदन के सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है ।

12.00 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महादय पंजाब की सिचुएशन फिर बिगड़ रही है और डे-टु-डे बिगड़ती जा रही है । यहां सदन में उस पर डिस्कशन हुआ है, होम मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर देखेंगे इस पर ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : फिर देखेंगे क्या सर, सिचुएसन डे-टु-डे खराब होता जा रहा है ; । इसको गंभीरता से लिया जाये । पंजाब और असम का सिचुएशन बिगड़ता जा रहा है। इससे यह देश कहां जायेगा, इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना जरूरी है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I share your anxiety.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You only share with the view but....

MR. SPEAKER. Because I am personally concerned.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): One Hon. Member of this House, who is Harijan also—and Harijan atrocities are going on throughout the country—Mr. Ramlal Rahi, is just going to die because such a situation has been created by officers by not solving the seepage problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Why not?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी तरफ से आई है क्या कोई बात ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उनकी तरफ से क्या ? नोटिस दिया गया है, वह तो सीतापुर में हैं । यह सीपेज की वजह से पानी में एक हजार आदमियों के साथ जाकर बेठे हुए हैं। वह मर सकते हैं, उनके जीवन का खतरा है । सारे देश में हरिजनों पर अत्यचार हो रहे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : राजस्थान के जोधपुर जिले में 59 आदमियों की भूख से मरने की खबर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए ड्राउट ।रम मैंने अभी एक हफ्ते महले यहां चर्चा कराई है । फुड

एंड सप्लाई की डिमांडस आ रही है, इसी हवाले आ रही हैं।

श्री नारायण चौबे : (मिदनापुर) : आज दिल्ली में बस नहीं चल रही हैं। बस स्ट्राइक इन दिल्ली।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It is their job.

यह मैट्रोपोलिटन काऊंसिल करेगी।

श्री नारायण चौबे : उनका कहां सवाल आता है, हम भी यहां बैठे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके प्रतिनिधि वहां बैठे हैं।

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengal-Pattu): The drought situation in Tamil Nadu is very much alarming and according to the report in the newspapers, 19 persons have died of starvation. It is all due to the inefficiency of the Government there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फूड एंड सप्लाई की डिमांडज आ रही हैं।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MARUTI UDYOG LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maruti Udyog Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the Maruti Udyog Limited, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6166/83].

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 87(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Engel India Machine and Tools Limited, Calcutta. beyond five years, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) S.O. 88(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Kottayam Textiles Limited. Kottoyam, Kerala, beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 97(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1982 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Praburam Mills Limited, Chenganpur, Kerala, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 98(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills limited, calicut, Kerala, beyond 5 years.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6167/83).

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT GOLD MINES LTD., CORGAUM FOR

1981-82 AND METAL SCRAP TRADE CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1981-82 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Oorgaum, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Oorgaum, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6168|83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited Calcutta, and its subsidiary Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See No.* LT—6169|83].

DALMIA DADRI CEMENT LTD. (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS (INTIMATION REGARDING MORTGAGE, CHARGE, LIEN AND OTHER INTEREST IN ANY PROPERTY) RULES, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) (Intimation regarding Mortgage, Charge, Lien or other interest in any property) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 148(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1982. [Placed in Library. *See No*L LT—6170|83].

REGULATIONS FOR KEEPING PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT IN THE UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI (AMENDMENT), 1983, BORDER SECURITY FORCE (GROUP *C*. COMBATTSED PARA MEDICAL STAFF) RECRUITMENT RULES, 1983 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICE ACT, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Regulations for keeping places of Public entertainment in the Union Territory of Delhi (Amendment), 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 231|Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd March, 1983, under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6171|83].

(2) A copy of the Border Security Force (Group C Combatised para Medical Staff) Recruitment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 202 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6172|83].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Service Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administration Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 710(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1982.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 711(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1982.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 203 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1983.

(iv) The Indian Administrative (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 204 in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6173/83].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6174/83].

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): You must look into this matter seriously. Shri Ramlal Rahi is a Member of this House. That is why I am requesting you. You are the custodian of this House. You protect his life.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिकेश जी कह रहे हैं कि तुम क्यों नहीं सपोर्ट कर रहे हो? मैं भी इसको सपोर्ट कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो हंस रहे हैं।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान,

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) SUPPLY OF MORE JUTE SEEDS FROM CENTRAL POOL TO PURNEA DISTRICT BIHAR

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj): District Purnea is one of the districts of Bihar which produces about 20 lakh bales of jute and jute is the only cash crop and so is the backbone of the economy, of the poor cultivators of the district. I am pained to raise this matter because the requirement of the district is about 7,000 quintals for jute seed whereas only 1,700 quintals have been supplied by the Central Government Pool. It is quite insufficient to meet the demands of the small cultivators. It will be appreciated that this is the high time to sow the jute seed but strangely enough no tangible steps have been taken by the Government of India to supply the requirement of the district. The non-production of jute will certainly tell upon the life of the poor people as well as the loss of foreign exchange.

I would like to request the Government to take suitable steps so that the required jute seed be supplied immediately to the cultivators of the district within a fortnight.

(ii) NEED TO CONTROL THE INCIDENCE OF PICK-POCKETING IN DELHI

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में आजकल लगभग दस हजार जेबकतरे सक्रिय हैं, उनकी हर रोज लगभग दस लाख रुपये की आमदनी होती है। इन जेबतराशों में ढाई हजार महिलायें भी शामिल हैं जोकि लोगों को अपने रूप जाल में फंसा कर उन की जेबों को साफ कर देती हैं। यहां यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि इस धंधे में लगभग 150 जेब तराश दम्पत्ति भी संलग्न हैं। राजधानी के जेबतराश भली भांति संगठित हैं और उन्होंने दिल्ली को विभिन्न क्षत्रों में बांट रखा है।

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इन जेबतराशों ने विभिन्न बैंकों में अपने ऐजेन्ट रखे हुए हैं जो उन्हें कोड भाषा में इस बात की जानकारी देते हैं कि अमुक व्यक्ति ने इतना रुपया बैंक से निकलवाया है। इसके बाद शिकार का बड़ी होशियारी से पीछा शुरू हो जाता है। बस अड्डों तथा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भी जेबतराशों का बड़ी संख्या में जमघट रहता है। ये लोग धार्मिक स्थानों जैसे मन्दिर, मजिस्द, गुरुद्वारों एवं गिरजाघरों पर भी रहम नहीं खाते और वहां भी अपना कमाल दिखाने से बाज नहीं आते। पुलिस सूत्रों के अनुसार राजधानी में जेबतराशों के 82 गिरोह सक्रिय हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक का सरगना पुराना और शातिर जबतराश होता है जौंकि खलीफा या उस्ताद कहलाता है। प्रत्येक गिरोह को जो आमदनी होती है उसे कई भागों में बांटा जाता है। गिरोह का सरगना प्रत्येक दिन होने वाली आमदनी का आधा हिस्सा गिरोह के सदस्यों में बांट देता है और शेष आधे हिस्से में पुलिस को निर्धारित हिस्सा देने के बाद जो रकम बचती है वह जबतराशों के मुकदमा आदि लड़ने के काम आती है। एक प्रमुख गिरोह का सरगना 105 बार सजा काट चुका है। 75 वर्षीय इस शातिर जेबकतरे के पास एक दर्जन कारें और बीस शानदार बंगले हैं। एक 65 वर्षीय महिला जेबतराश अब तक 45 मुकदमों में सजा पा चुकी है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह भोली भाली जनता को इन भंयकर अपराधियों के चंगुल से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए पुलिस को सतर्क करे और इसकी रोकथाम के लिए कोई प्रभावी कानून अमल में लाए।

(ii) ESTABLISHMENT OF A COAST GUARD DETACHMENT AT PARADIP PORT IN ORISSA.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, the proposal for the establishment of a coast guard detachment at Paradip Port in Orissa has been delayed inordinately. The detachment of a Coast Guard is located in all major ports of India except Paradip. On the other hand, the number of foreign deep sea fishing vessels operating from Paradip base is increasing every month. Therefore, the detachment is necessary for clearing those foreign deep sea vessels. Moreover, the number of incidents of smuggling is increasing in the east coast. These incidents cannot be brought under control unless a detachment of Coast Guard is established at Paradip port. It is also not possible on the part of the Stae Government to check such incidents occurring in the deeep sea. If a Coast Guard detachment is established there, it would facilitate carrying out necessary anti-smuggling operation in the east coast.

In view of this, I demand that the Government of India should expedite the proposal for the establishment of a Coast Guard detachment at Paradip Port in Orissa without any further delay.

(iv) OPENING OF MORE BRANCHES OF BANKS AT LAKHI SARAI, BIHAR

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिला के अनुमंडल कार्यालय लखी सराय प्रान्त में चन्द्र प्रमुख मंडियों में से एक है। बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिले में स्थित इस प्रमुख व्यापारिक केन्द्र में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की मात्रा दो ही शाखाये—स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया। ये दोनों ही बैंक काफी व्यस्त रहते हैं, जिससे छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों को बैंक ड्राफ्ट बनवाने एवं अन्य कई कार्यों में काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसके बगल में ही जमुई जैसे छोटे से शहर में

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कई शाखायें हैं। लखीसराय स्थित स्टेट बैंक में ट्रेजरी का काम अत्यधिक होने के कारण ये बैंक तो अति व्यवस्त बैंक बन चुके हैं। उपरोक्त परिस्थिति में लखीसराय में कम से कम दो और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखायें खोलना अनिवार्य है, जिसमें एक पंजाब नेशनल बैंक एवं दूसरा यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक की शाखा खोली जा सकती हैं। अतएव लखीसराय का व्यापारिक महत्ता एवं व्यवस्तता को देखते हुए अनुरोध है कि यहां उपरोक्त दोनों बैंकों की शाखायें भारत सरकार द्वारा खोलने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए। बैंक की नई शाखाओं के अभाव में इस क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास अवरुद्ध हो गया है और इससे पूरे अनुमंडल के तकरीबन लाखों लोग प्रभावित हैं। आज से 5–6 वर्ष पहले अनुमंडल की स्थापना हुई, अतः सरकारी कार्यालयों, अस्पतालों, कचहरी के कार्यों में बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। जब 30–40 वर्ष पहले दो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों स्टेट बैंक और सैन्ट्रल बैंकों की स्थाना हुई थी, उस समय लखीसराय अनुमंडल नहीं था और न इतनी आबादी थी।

अतः सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करती हूं और निवेदन है कि अविलम्ब और बैंकों की स्थापना की जाए।

(v) BANK LOAN FACILITY TO FARMERS OF JALLA AREA NEAR PATNA IN BIHAR.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार की राजधानी पटना से सटा जलला क्षेत्र है, जहां बसे ग्रामों की संख्या 25–30 है। इस क्षेत्र की आबादी करीब एक लाख की है।

एक विकट समस्या वहां के किसानों को खेती के लिए कर्ज मुहैया करने की है। खाद आदि के लिए बैंक की फतुहा शाखा से कर्ज लेते हैं। परन्तु, कर्ज प्राप्ति में उन्हें बेतरह परेशान होना पड़ता है। अगर सौभाग्य से किसानों को कर्ज मिलता भी है, तो बैंक के अधिकारियों को पांच रुपए प्रति सैंकड़ा नाजायज देना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार किसानों की खुली लूट हो रही है।

सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि जल्ला क्षेत्र के किसानों की इस गम्भीर समस्या का समाधान तत्काल निकाले।

(vi) NON-AVAILABILITY OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS AND OXYGEN GAS IN HOSPITALS OF UTTAR PRADESH.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): It is a matter of grave concern that operations in Government hospitals have been stopped and patients are being removed due to non-availability of nitrous oxide gas and oxygen gas. This kind of notice has been put up on the notice board of Lucknow Medical College also. I urge upon the Central Government to look into the seriousness of the situation and make arrangements to provide requisites gases to the UP Government immediately so that the sufferings of the people may be avoided and operations may be started.

(vii) NEED FOR RATIONALISING THE SELECTION PROCEDURES IN BANK SERVICES.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirapalli): Some years back, Banking Service Recruitment Boards were set up in various regions of the country and were entrusted with the job of recruiting officers and clerical staff for the natonalised banks. For selection of persons to the Officer|Management Cadre in the banks, the basic requirement in regard to educational qualification is a graduate degree in any discipline from a recognised Indian University. The prospective candidates aspiring to join the nationalised banks

[Shri N. Selvaraja]

as Officers have to go through a long drawn and time consuming process by first appearing in a written test and thereafter placed on merit. The candidate is then required to appear before an interview board. Thus, as far as the procedure is concerned, it is not very much different from that adopted by the Union Public Service Commission.

However, in the interview more emphasis is placed on the knowledge displayed by the candidate in his field of study instead of the mental inclination and aptitude of the candidate. The Recruitment Board lays emphasis again even in the interview on oral academic proficiency. This is doing injustice to those who have performed well in the written examination and not fared well in the interview. Therefore, the benefit intended for the less fortunate ones do not materialise into reality.

Hence, I appeal for a more rational approach in the selection procedure, by doing away with this practice.

12.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1983-84

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then we go to the next item. The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial number of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion Moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

Demands for Grant, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant submited to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
32	Ministry of External Affairs . . .	31,13,88,000	6.33,83,000	155,69,41,000	31,69,17,000

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday, we discussed in detail the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned countries. Sir, today I wish to try to concentrate on the Annual Report of 1982-83 made available to us by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Sir, in the begining in its introduction, the Report has rightly pointed out the danger that the humanity is facing today, the danger of war, thermo-nuclear war which threatens the very existence of human civilisation. If humanity does not destroy the thermo-nuclear weapons, the thermo-nuclear weapons will destroy the humanity, and in the event of a nuclear war, which will not remain localised, which will be global in its character, the whole humanity will be exterminated. Thermo-nuclear war is not respector of the victor of the vanquished. It knows no wall, it engulfs the whole area. The United Nations and also the Institutes which specialise in the study and the efforts of thermo-nuclear war, have calculated how in the event of any thermo-nuclear war, directly crores of people would be annihilated within a moment and how its effect will gradually spread all over the world. Sir, we have the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. What happend when atom bombs were dropped there? But today we have developed the power of killing the whole of humanity twenty-times. This is the power to over-kill and the Report has rightly drawn our attention to the danger of war and problem of world peace. I notice that our Government has taken some initiatives and it has also spoken very firmly for disarmament and world peace in the United Nations. The report mentions like this.

"The erosion of detente and the revival of the cold war atmosphere, intensification of great power rivalry and general deterioration in East-West relations, a new round of the arms race and production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, continuation of "local wars" and conflict, situations in many regions and, finally the stalemate in global negotiations towards a new international economic order heightened the sense of concern and anxiety about the future."

It is all good, but as I have been pointing out, the Government of India while enumerating the causes of intensification of cold war, escalation of tension, military preparation etc. has always been trying to mention about the great powers rivalry. I do not know why, when the cold fact is that the United States, the Reagan Administration, is professedly increasing its military expenditure, is telling the people that nuclear war is possible, when they openly say that they are preparing for such a nuclear war, when they are going to deploy Cruise and pershing missiles in Europe, when the NATO powers in their meeting openly say that they are going to increase their military expenditure, when the United States of America, through its concept of strategic consensus is trying to draw the nations in its military arrangement, and when it is making its military presence everywhere, without pin pointing to the imperialists' designs if the Government goes on saying that it is all due to super power rivalry, then what is it actually doing ? It is simply blunting the edge of our attack on the war preparations of the imperialists, and also equating the socialist countries headed by Soviet Union which has been assiduously and consistently trying to bring normalcy, diffuse tension, cut in military expenditure, supporting the force of the non-aligned countries in the UNO towards a general disarmament. By equating the socialist countries headed by the disarmament, you are not honest to the Soviet Union which stand for peace and objective interpretation of world politics.

I would like the Government of India to change its analysis in trying to equate the two powers. The report has rightly pointed out that there should be disarmament. You know that the United Nations wanted and there was a session, where Shri Narasimha Rao was himself present, but the whole effort actually came to nothing because of the intransigence and also the unhelpful attitude taken by the imperialist powers headed by the United States of America.

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Today, the whole world, as I pointed out yesterday, specially the developed western countries, are spending enormous amounts on armaments, and it was Dwigh Eisenhower who first mentioned about the existence of the military industrial complex in the United States. Since then a host of literature has come out pointing to the danger of this military industrial complex, and how the United States has been spending enormous amount for arms production and how they are exporting to the developing countries armaments whereas the developing countries actually need capital resources for their countries economic development. Sir, you will notice how this weapons culture today is used in the international relations. This weapons culture is the culture of the imperialist countries. They are producing deadly weapons, exporting them to the developing countries and their trade in this field is increasing. I have statistics to show how the imperialist countries are diverting resources for war, preparations and how they are trying to impose military burden on the developing countries. Sir, today we find, as I have mentioned that the international structure political, economic and cultural—was created by imperialism. That structure remains. That structure is based on dominance and dependence—political dominance, economic dominance, cultural dominance, racial dominance. And today this dominance of imperialism is sought to be maintained first of all through military alliances, second through economic organisations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and also through the multi-national corporations. The cultural dominance is maintained through the intellectual imperialism. Most of the books are published in the imperialist countries and our intellectual world is dominated by the books published in the imperialist countries. This we may say is a sort of intellectual serfdom. We are still the consumer of knowledge, not producer of knowledge. And through these cultural links they try to dominate our mind and propagate their ideologies.

Sir, in the report our Government has mentioned about the new international economic order. But how do you propose to bring that new international economic order ? How do you want to make a decade of development? How do you propose to bring out disarmament?

The policy of our Government, also the policy of the non-aligned countries, is to have declarations, documents, resolutions. Undoubtedly these are very important. This is known as Conference diplomacy and this is what you have been conducting. But do you think that this is adequate ? Even the United Nations gave a call in its Second Decade of Development that for the 6 per cent growth of the developing countries, the developed countries should transfer at least 0.7 per cent of their GNP. Have they agreed to it ? No. You had appealed to them and they have turned their deaf ear to your appeal. Even the United Nations Resolutions go unrespected, unheaded, unimplemented by the developed countries. It was only the Soviet Union, the superpower you equate, which I remember well, in 1974 brought a resolution before the UN General Assembly that let there be a 10 per cent cut in defence expenditure of the developed countries and the resources thus released should be made available to the developing countries. and this Resolution was accepted by the General Assembly; this Resolution was killed in the Security Council by U.S., U.K., France and other countries. The Soviet Union wanted that there should be a 10 per cent cut on defence expenditure in 1974 and the resources should be utilised for the development of the developing countries. The whole effort was scuttled by the imperialist countries.

On the one hand, you speak of domination of IMF, the World Bank and other financial institutions when you demand restructuring of the international order, when you demand equality in economic matters, but, then, in your practice you go and seek loan from IMF; you invite multinationals; you liberalise your import policy; you invite Western culture. Don't you think that this is contradictory? If you are true to your Declarations, you should implement them in your domestic affairs about which you say in the International Conferences. In International Conferences you decry the conditonality of

the IMF; in International Conferences and Non-Aligned Summits you decry the domination of financial institutes headed by the imperialists. When you demand that the principles of the structure of Brettonwoods should be reviewed and there should be restructuring, at the same time, how is it that our Prime Minister goes to England, to the United States of America and invites foreign capital and says that we have created a very congenial atmosphere for investment of their capital in India for our economic development? Why is this contradiction? You believe that your economic development can be ushered in with the help of the imperialists, but in the International Conference, you say that they are sucking your blood. Is there not a contradiction? I would urge upon the government to gradually extraicate hemselves from these financial organisations which are nothing but instruments to suck the blood of the third world countries and indirectly to maintain their economic and political domination over the developing countries. This is not a very easy job. But for this demand of self-reliance, you are still a petitioner in the courts of the Western countries. From the position of the petitioner, the developing countries should unite and demand justice which can be enforced only by their collective wisdom and unity. But this is not so easy, because they have military power. We have the man power. The Vietnam war has proved that even a military ginat can be defeated by the united will of the people. But what do you do? You draft resolutions; you attend the Conferences and boldly declare certain principles, but you do not try to mobilise people. You say you are in favour of peace. Have you organised anything in India to make the people conscious of peace, to warn them against the danger of war? You have not done that. We have done it; we, the left part, are organising peope, workers and so on. After all, we are going to fight the imperialists with the people, man behind the machine, man behind the plough, man behind the desk, but you are not trying to unite them, you are not trying to raise their living, their consciousness. This is wrong. The second thing is when you demand radicalisation of international economic structure, why don't you enforce, when you are in power, to radicalise the economic structure or internal economic structure, domestic economic structure? Why you allow the pre-capitalist formations to exist, feudal relations to exist, why do you allow the monopolists to exist which have diverse links with the multi-national corporations, why do you allow the multinational corporations to exploit the resources of our country? If you really mean business, if you really mean what you say, if you really want the redicalisation of economic structure, international economic structure, you should also radicalise the internal economic structure. If you are speaking of the disparities of the developing and developed nations, you should also speak about the disparities that exist between the poor and the rich in India. Without doing your business, without doing radical reform here, without changing the economic relations here, you are trying to change the economic relations outside. This is not possible. The first thing necessary is this self-reliance, not dependence on international financial organisations but to stand on our feet, to manage our resources in a way so that we can produce whatever we need, we minimise our imports and gradually lesson our dependance on the imperialist countries.

I would now come to another part of the report which says about our neighbour. It is good that we are developing our good neighbour relations with Bangladesh. But I would like to draw the attention of our External Affairs Minister to one development in Bangladesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have got to complete your speech in another ten minutes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Yes, Sir, it means twenty minutes. Thank you. This is very important. From Bangladesh, most probably you have seen the ten thousand soldiers are being sent to Saudi

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Arabia for military training and you know already thousands of Pakistani soldiers are there in Middle-East and they are doing the job of the Americans. Americans today do not employ the Americans directly because they know that the Asian countries, the developing countries, they would protest. Now, they are trying to create an army of the Asians to do the work of the Americans. I just mentioned it because our Government should take note of it that how the Americans are trying to mobilise some of our neighbour for status quo and against the liberation forces, the democratic forces in Asia. That is important.

About Pakistan, it is good that the Government says that the dialogue is continuing. We want friendly relations with Pakistan. But, unfortunately Pakistan is being used as an alley of the United States of America for the purposes which go against the accepted principles of non-alignment and it is a part of American strategic consensus. The report says that the Americans still insist that induction of sophisticated weapons would be there, meaning thereby that they will be endangering the security environment of the sub-continent. I would like to point out another thing. In Pakistan, unfortunately, the military expenditure is rising. Here I have with me the per capita defence expenditure of both the countries. The figures are as follows:

Year	India	istan
1972	4 dollars	7 dollars
1973	4 ,,	9 ,,
1974	4 ,,	11 ,,
1975	4 ,,	11 ,,
1976	5 ,,	11 ,,
1977	6 ,,	11 ,,
1978	6 ,,	12 ,,

I have quoted these figures from the book *Military Balance* published from London. Why is Pakistan incurring this much of defence expenditure? This is precisely part of American military strategy. I would like the Government to take note of it and impress upon the Government of Pakistan to desist from this high rate of military expenditure Both the countries should have good neighbourly relations and Pakistan should extricate itself from the American strategical designs.

Coming to the Indian Ocean, which was discussed yesterday, I have reports and figures to show how the Americans have already militarised the Indian Ocean, how there is only a negligible presence of the Soviet navy there, even which they are ready to withdraw in the event of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Our Government should consistently and steadfastly pursue this policy and try to have the Indian Ocean conference. Even if the United States tries to sabotage this conference, we should go ahead with it. In the case of the Law of the Sea Agreement, while the whole world agreed, only one country disagreed, and that is the United States. While the whole world was on one side, the United States alone was on the other side, and yet we signed the Law of the Sea Agreement. This is the right attitude. We should not be dependent upon them and we should not be afraid of them. We should try to compel them to get out of the Indian Ocean, because they have no business to be there.

Then, what is happening in South Africa? Who is helping the South African racist regime? I must say that racism is the crystallized prejudice of the western imperialism. They are making South Africa a nuclear power, in spite of the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968. Which are the countries which are helping South Africa to develop the nuclear weapons? It is the United States and the EEC countries. Which are the countries which have financial relations with South Africa? In Asia it is Japan and Israel. Only they have normal commercial relations with South Africa. Virtually, all of South Africa's economic liabilities are in the Western countries and

the two Asian strategic allies of Japan and Israel. It is precisely because of the military and economic help rendered by Japan, Israel and the Western imperialist masters that South Africa has been able to suppress the liberation movement there. It is also because of this strategic military help that the Namibian problem is still there.

Then I come to the Latin American countries. You must have noticed that the United States is trying to make El Salvador another Vietnam. The same policy they are pursuing—indiscriminate killing that is going on—and they are trying to drown in blood the freedom fighters. They are doing the same thing in Nicargua. They are creating tension all over the Latin American countries and the Carribean. And, Sir, you will see that even today in Cuba they have their military base, Guantanamo. So it is the American imperialism which is endangering the peace and which is trying to destroy the liberation movements everywhere including Latin America. I am glad that in the Report you have mentioned it, but your attitude is a bit soft. You are not directly naming the United States of America, you are not directly condemning the American imperialist efforts to kill, to suppress the liberation movement. You are not directly accusing the United States of America that it is guilty of killing hundreds of people, hundreds of patriots, hundreds of people who are fighting for liberation; you are not directly condemning the United States of America for its open interference in the countries of Latin America; you are not condemning the United States of America for its role in the fighting of Argentina for its sovereign right to the Falklands.

Sir, I would, to conclude, come to two important issues mentioned by our friends—Kampuchea and Afghanistan. I agree with the Government of India, and I oppose those persons who never mentioned the presence of the American army in South Korea and who never are working for the unification of the two Koreas. They concentrate their attack on Afghanistan and on Kampuchea, trying to divert the attention of the world to the ugly attempts of the United States of America.

Sir, in Afghanistan, the Afghan Government agrees that there should be guarantee that there will be no outside interference. Until and unless that guarantee is given, until and unless armed personnel, insurgents are barred from entering, crossing the border, what will happen in the case of withdrawal of the Soviet troops? Will it not be overrun by thousands of insurgents equipped by the United States of America and Egypt using the territory of Pakistan? So, Sir, there should be a political settlement and there should be the withdrawal of the army, but there must be a guarantee that its sovereignty, its stabiliy, its non-aligned nature, should be respected. There must be an international guarantee and solution should be political.

About Kampuchea, I do not understand how the people who talk of democracy elsewhere are trying to bring back a regime which is guilty of genocide. In Kampuchea the Pol Pot regime annihilated almost one-third or more than one-third of the population. The Heng Samrin Government is the legitimate Government of Kampuchea. I am happy that more and more nations of the non-aligned countries have recognised Kampuchea and I also think that the stand of the Government of India is reasonable, rational and is in consonance with the international law.

Sir, in conclusion, I would urge upon the Government that it is now their duty as Chairman of the Non-Aligned nations to carry forward this struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, dominance, military alliances and preparations for war to destroy the humanity. It is the great responsibility which has fallen not only on the Government of India, but also the people of India and I would demand that to discharge that responsibility, you must maintain the unity of the non-aligned countries. You must intensify the struggle against American and Western imperialism. Inter-

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nally, you must also take a lead to make the people conscious of the dangers including the danger of imperialists who are trying to de-stabilise our country, trying to create dissension in our country, trying to encourage the extremist elements in our country. Unfortunately, for temporary political gain you are trying to minimise the danger even sometimes giving a helping hand to the cessationist forces backed by imperialist powers. This policy should go and Government should think about the radicalisation of the economic structure of our country and give a lead to the anti-imperialist movement of our time and try to take an honourable place in the comity of nations.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miinstry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn in clear terms the policy of U.S.A. of arming Pakistan with latest-weapons.] (1)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to adhere to the anti-imperialist policy and to strengthen it.] (2)

"That the demand under the Head Mini try of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to play a special role in implementing the decisions taken at the Seventh Non-aligned Conference held in New Delhi.] (3)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the policy of equating U.S.S.R. with Imperialist U.S.A. in the name of super powers.] (4)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn U.S. imperialism for sabotaging policy of detente.] (5)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn the designs of U.S. imperialism to incite cold war in the world.] (6)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to condemn U.S.A. for inciting arms race and increasing the production of nuclear weapons.] (7)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to condemn the policy of USA for not declaring not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as announced by U.S.S.R.] (8)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn the policy of intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan adopted by U.S.A., China and Pakistan.] (9)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take initiative in implementing the policy of making Indian Ocean a zone of peace.] (10)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to condemn armed intervention in Afghanistan by Pakistan.] (11)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to condemn imperialist designs of inciting Third World War.] (12)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Unsatisfactory progress in implementing the provisions of Official Languages Act, 1963 in the Ministry of External Affairs.] (13)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Undue delay in posting Hindi typists in all the Indian Missions abroad.] (14)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to send all communications originally in Hindi to the States belonging to 'A' and 'B' categories] (15)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lodge a strong protest against the Policy of setting up of Military bases on large scale in the countries of Persian Gulf by America] (20)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in appointment of Hindi Officers and Translators in office of Ministry of External Affairs for carrying out the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.] (21)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to constitute Official Language Implementation Committees in all offices of the Ministry of External Affairs.] (22)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further develop political, economic and cultural relations with socialist countries in order to strengthen friendship with them.] (23)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exert more pressure on concerned countries to restore Diego Garcia to Mauritius.] (24)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the activities of C.I.A.] (25)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to foil the conspiracy of imperialists along with Chinese Government against Heng Samrin Government of Kampuchea.] (26)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend help to Kampuchean Government in all possible ways.] (27)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to further strengthen the machinery of our publicity in foreign countries.] (28)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give harsh punishment to the racketeers involved in procuring passports by forgery] (29)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Necessity of earliest possible agreement with Nepal for construction of multi-purpose dams over rivers Kosi, Kamla, Bagmati, Rapti, Kernali and Pancheshwar.] (16)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Necessity of early agreement with Nepal for cement industry at Lakshmipur in Saptari district of Nepal.] (17)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Indiscriminate lumping together of two super powers despite the fact that the U.S.S.R. is consistently supporting the concept of Indian Ocean as zone of peace.] (18)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Necessity of severing formal links with the Commonwealth.] (19)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): Our foreign policy has been based on four basic principles:

1. The preservation of the sovereign independence of the country and of strengthening the freedom.

2. Total and complete commitment to non-alignment.

3. Promotion of world peace including peace in Asia, and

4. Our resolve to bring about a new international economic order based on justice and equality to all.

Our record is one of the rare ones in pursuing these objectives with very clear direction and perception. Today the current international situation is grave. I know the Foreign Minister is very hard working. Through difficult times he is trying to pursue these objectives in a spirit of total dedication and competence. The current economic situation, if I may recapitulate for the benefit of the House as a background to some of the remarks that I may make later on, is full of widespread tension all over—local, regional and general compounded by the lack of progress in resolving major political and economic issues facing the world. There is no progress absolutely on any front to resolve these. This has resulted in the erosion of detente and the revival of the cold war atmosphere. There is confrontation everywhere, even on the very non-controversial issues. On ideology and other things confrontation prevails. Then on practical terms, there is an intensification of the great power rivalry and general deterioration in the East West relations. This has led to a new round of arms race and production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. This has resulted in conflicts continuation of the local wars. This has resulted in conflicts in many regions. There is threat of a general war and a nuclear holocaust.

On the economic front, to which I will come later, situation is a matter of deepening crisis. There is a total stalemate in the global negotiations. All this has led to an uncertain future which can give rise to great concern and anxiety. Now, the House will well appreciate the fate of Foreign Minister in conducting his country's foreign policy in such a situation. He is carrying on his policy in a very very difficult situation and we are happy to note that he is carrying on very skilfully and ably, to the extent possible, under the situation.

I would like to deal with the first aspect and one of the important aspects—the total collapse of the security environment as a result of arm race—for which the Non-Aligned Conference had given a call for general and complete disarmament including the nuclear disarmament. It is because, according to the perceptions of the Heads of the States, the consensus of the man-kind, this is the problem No. 1. It has been deseribed

that disarmament—general and compec-disarmament— is no longer a moral issue but a issue for the survival of mankind and this is the most urgent thing and I would like to deal with it as the first subject.

Regarding disarmament, it has been said in total and clear terms that the race of arms is so much of geometric progression. It was stated that in 1980, the total bill for armament was 450 billion dollars. In two years, it has become 650 billion dollars. The United States of America has an arms budget of 1.5 trillion dollars during the next five years. It is an astronomical figure and instead of talking about arms reduction, they are talking about strategic and security perceptions and that leads them to a conclusion that they must have an overall superiority in every field of nuclear armament. What this has led to? This has led to a colossal arms race which recently—a week ago—I just read that five former Defence Ministers of U.S.A.—Mr. Mc. Namara, George Bundy, Syrus Vance and two others—have issued a statement that the proposed Budget of the President Reagan is dangerous and it is not going to serve the security interests of the country. Apart from leading to an arms race and leading to what is called, the balance of terror, it does not provide any security environment for any country. But it is going to affect the economic interests of the country. They have suggested a cut as much as 89 billion dollars in the Budget and they have pleaded with the Congress to cut the size of the Budget and create a feeling for a general negotiation of talks with the Soviet Union.

Similarly, on the one side, arms race is going high and going speedily in one-super-power and on the other side, the General Secretary and President of U.S.S.R., Shri Yuri Andropov called for talks on the arms race when he took over as the President from Shri Brezhnev. He also called for limitations of arms and reduction of arms. And in this situation. the call by the Non-Aligned Summit, here is a call for the survival of mankind.

13.00 hrs.

There is a comprehensive programme of disarmament that would chart the course towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. That was the goal of the Conference.

In this respect, I would like to recall the message which our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, sent to the Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament. This is very relevant here. She suggseted very practical and concrete measures for disarmament. First is the non-use of nuclear weapons, that is, those who have nuclear weapons will not use them. Let there be no use of them. There should be an agreement on this that nobody will use nuclear weapons. Secondly, towards eventual reduction in the existing stockpiles, there must be a freeze on nuclear weapons. There should be no more production of nuclear weapons. There should also be cut in the production of fissionable materials for producing nuclear weapons. For the immediate future at least there should be no more production of such material. Thirdly, there should be an immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests. The final and ultimate objective is to have a treaty on general and complete disarmament. That is the concrete programme which Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave to the Special Session of the United Nations.

These are the ethos of the recommendations of the Non-Aligned Summit that we must work towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Another aspect, a very important aspect, is the nexus between disarmament and development. That has to be realised. That has been worked out in the Delhi Declarations categorically. It has been said that the astronomical dimensions of arms production eats into the developmental needs of not only developing countries but also developed coun-

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tries themselves. I read a very interesting article as to how the distortions in the perceptions of certain powers have gone on and to what extent they can go. That article says that the United States is stepping up arms production to a stage that it feels that if the Soviet Union, the other Super Power, tries to follow up as a sort of balance in arms race, it is going to hurt them desperately and to that extent their economic development and their assistance programme to other developing countries for which they want to acquire power over the area, as they think, will be very much limited and curtailed. If this is one of the reasons for having an arms race, it is just like cutting one's nose to spite the other.

In bargain, what happens to the vast mass of humanity in the developing countries? It has been said that if the arms race goes on, it will use up a vast amount of the resources available for the development of developing countries. Not only that. This brings me to the other aspect, the economic crisis. The world economic crisis as has been described in the Economic Declaration, is gloomy. I say, it is an exercise of moderation. The situation is so grim; it is so desperate for the developing countries. It is grim for the developed countries also. If I quote the Second Report of the Willy Brandt Commission, it talks about the common economic crisis. This economic crisis is not only for the developing countries but also for the developed countries. The First Report is about the North-South programme, the programme for survival and inter-dependence between the North, that is, the developed countries and the South, that is, the developing countries. Their fate is interdependent on each other and it is that programme for survival that led to the Cancun Conference which unfortunately did not produce any results. But I would like to quote a few lines from this new book that has come out under the Heading "The Common Crisis." In the first report it said that there has been increasing economic hardship to the industrial countries and little short of disaster to much of the developing countries. In this report, it says:

> "The prospects are now even darker. The international recession which could deepen into depression in 1983, the massive unemployment in the North and the threat of economic collapse in parts of the South, the acute dangers to the world financial system and the growing disorder in international trade etc."

This is a report by some of the developed countries, the thinkers in the developed countries or the erstwhile leaders of the developed countries.

But if you examine the economic declaration of the New Delhi Summit, it is realistic but it is an exercise in moderation because they want to achieve results. They are for cooperation. Their main purpose is to find a solution to these basic economic and critical issues. What are those issues? If you see in any form, the international monetary system, the international trade arrangement throughout the GATT, the longterm assistance through the World Bank or the Official Development Assistance provided by these countries or the strategies of the international development decade, the first decade, the second decade and now the third decade, all this has led to a situation in which the present world finds itself. I do not say that some of the directions there were not correct. The point is that the whole objective was what it led to. The international monetary and the banking system. That it led to. It was the development of capitalism in the developing countries. It was the development of growth through import substituted developmental strategy and through export of their goods to the other countries in the market. This has benefited some of the smaller economies in Asia and other parts. But, this has led to a situation that in the North because there is vast unemployment, unutilised resources and in the South that is the developing countries the market is getting restricted because they are losing their foreign exchange. The Delhi declaration gives a figure of 200 million dollars worth of foreign exchange earnings of the developing world having been eroded as a

result of the trade practices, the collapse of the commodity prices and compounded with the fall in the Official Development Assistances and the concessional long-term assistance by IDA and others, the situation is such in many of these developing countries like Mexico which has such huge oil resources and Brazil. But we should not talk of the countries of which are in a very desperate economic state. They are not able to pay their debts and the result is that it is debt trap. It has led to the entire collapse of the system. There are nearly about 80 to 90 billion dollars debt which are not paid. Then the entire international system, the IMF and the international comity is going to collapse. This has led even persons like the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America Mr Ronald Reagon to say "Yes. Now we have recognised the need for reform of the monetary system." Because he knows that the objective is reform.

If you come to the history of the global negotiations in Paris on October 5 and the several meetings in between, in Manila, in Lima and in other places, you will find that the history, unfortunately, is a total frustration. It is not a question that the problem cannot be solved, they are insolvable. They are solvable. But there is a total lack of will on the part of developed countries, industrialised countries, althongh they face a situtation which is grim. A Commission like the Willy Brandt Commission says that the depression is not a cyclical problem, that it goes up and down, it is an integral problem now, it is a permanent phase; recession is going to become a permanent depression, far worse than the Depression of 1930 when Rossevelt brought the New Deal and the whole Europe suffered because of that. And we all know what it led to. This is a lesson to the present generation. The Second World War the result of the economic depression and acute unemployment all over Europe and the collapse of the economic and other systems which led to a person like Hitler to rise and give a chauvinistic slogan and which led to War. A similar situation is there now. If you see the language of some of the countries, you will find that they talk in the same colonial language. Colonialism is dead in the political form, but they want to have a neo-colonialism, they want to have control over the economies of Africa, Asia and other countries without the political trappings of colonialism, they want to control the economy through the entire arrangements of GATT, commodity prices, etc. They get cheap commodities and they produce costlier goods, and their manufactured products are not allowed. See what is happening. Everyday hundreds of children are dying in Africa because of malnutrition and starvation. There is a critical situation. The economies of many of the developing countries are in a state of bankruptcy. If those countries want to bale some of the difficult countries out of their difficult situation, they can have complementary relationship of trade and economic practices, but they do not want to, they only want to tinker with it, they want to bring aboutt certain limited adjustments. I am happy the Delhi Economic Declaration puts the things in a proper perspective; it is the neo-colonialism that they want to end, it is this imperialism in this new economic form that they want to end; they want a new Economic Order based on equality and mutual benefit—yes, 'mutual benefit'—and not based on exploitation which has been going on. Therefore, this is a serious problem. The global negotiations should start.

In a big multilateral conference of this kind, what is important is this. Obviously you cannot have a secretariat. The Conference takes place every three years. It cannot be held earlier. It all depends on the Chairman. The Chairman has to be strengthened with certain facilities.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Chairperson.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: 'Chairman' means 'Chairwoman' also. I used it in that sense.

Centainly in an organization like that, you cannot provide for a secretariat although some people talk of a secretariat—I do not think it is right. Of course, follow-up action is very important. Certain steps of follow-up action have already been provided, I think. I would like the hon. Foreign Minister to spell them out when he replies because these are very vital issues facing the mankind. There is a ray of hope coming from the New Delhi Summit; in fact, there is a lot of hope.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Yesterday we passed a Resolution expressing our appreciation of the Prime Ministere's contrubution. In these big movements, individual also play a very crucial role. You see the situation. If you agree with the analysis I have given, the grim international situation. the economic crisis, the political crisis and the steps the Delhi Declaration, the Delhi message wants to take. The Prime Minister as the Chairperson has to take the lead and I am very happy that she has started. A dynamic person she is, she cannot sit idle. She has taken the lead already. There is a call to the Heads of the Delegations to gather at the General Assembly meeting a few months later. There is a proposal to have another meeting of the Heads of the Governments to chalk out various other things. The Group of 77 has been asked to take up certatin measures for global negotiations. In this let us be clear about it, because even the Willy Brandt Commission has been saying many good things; it says compromise to these industrialised countries. What is the harm in talking on individual issues or limited issues if there is no agreement on general issues of restructuring? The general issues are for restructuring the international economic order, bold restructuring and evolving correct trade practices so that it may not lead to the collapse of the commodity prices, transfer of resources, monitoring, etc. ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Therefore, I am happy that the Delhi Declaration talks of universal negotiations in the framework of restructuring a new international economic order. A limited negotiation will only mean tinkering with some of the problems or some of the urgent ones which hurt them also badly, but that is no solution and we may lose sight of the general and the big objective, that is, the international economic order. Therefore, I am happy that our vision is clear. Our perception is clear.

If we come to the bilateral relations— I will take only a few minutes, Sir. In bilateral relations I see the same clear perception and precise directions guided by our basic principles of foreign policy. So far as our relations with our neighbours are concerned, what has been the approach ? The approach has been a Cooperative relationship, whether it is Pakistan or any other country. With Pakistan we have some difficulty. Because Pakistan is a neighbour, we are trying to have good relations. The talks are going on. There have been a few talks and exchange of visits. The difficulty about Pakistan is that it is a part of a global strategic alliance. The nuclear arms, the sophisticated weapons in that region are destrabilising the whole region. It has changed the quality of the international relations and unless there is a change in that—Pakistan has attacked us several times and we cannot forget it—this is an unfortunate situation and basically this is the reason. We may try, we may have ultimately a friendship pact, but unless and until Pakistan is delinked from the global strategic arrangement, our relations may not improve. We should not deceive ourselves.

Similarly with China We are happy that our relations with China are relaxed. We call it a relaxed relation. We are having talks. But unless the border question is solved—we are having talks. But unless the border question is solved—we may have talks, we had two rounds of talks and we are having exchange of delegations—railway delegations, petroleum delegations or diary delegations, we may have any amount of delegations, but unless the basic question, the border question is solved, there cannot be any improvement of relations. But it is a good thing that we are talking and there is no talk of any confrontation. We are talking on a very important thing—that is, developing the r e relations. We are prepared and I their the House should be prepared to wait even aggressor. It must vocate it. We will talk, talk and talk till this area is vacated and therefore we should not be in the euphoria that we have developed very good relations, a happy relation with China. It cannot happen, With other countries, with Nepal, with Bhutan and Bangla Desh, we are happy that the relations are growing well and it goes to the credit of the Foreign Minister that he has pursued it assiduously and carefully enforcing a hap-

py relation But ultimately, on that front also, the South Asia Cooperation comes, Delhi Summit talks and the Cooperation of the regional, sub-regional cooperation come, so that this must be a new element of cooperative relations in South Asia where various talks have taken place, the Secretary-level talks have taken place. We hope soon that various steps are undertaken that leads to the Foreign Ministers' talks and there ultimately, through the basis of equality and mutual benefits and inter-dependence, this sub-region co-operation comes into the beam. And, threfor,e, Sir, to conclude, we are passing through a very difficult time, the whole world is passing through a very difficult time. In our region, the Indian Ocean region and in Asia, the threat is more even. The economic situation is grave. But we are happy, thanks to the very correct leadership direction and personal interest taken in this direction. The Prime Minister herself went to the United States during this year. She went to the USSR, France, Mozambique and Mauritius trying to build up this new spirit, new climate for cooperation and develop an understanding and remove misunderstanding wherever it is This is the only way. The Foreign Minister is almost every day in the plane going over here and there and trying to build up a new climate and we are in a happy position. I congratulate them for conducting the foreign affairs of the country in a very difficult situation but with a very clear objective as to the basic principles of our foreign policy. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may inform the hon. Members that 8 hours have been allotted for this Ministry I find that Lok Dal Janata, B.J.P and D.M.K. parties have not given any names to take part in the debate. Now, we have got six hours today for the discussion of this Ministry. Tomorrow there will we two hours when the Minister's reply and the voting would take place. Therefore, I would suggest that the leaders of the various political parties may give their names at the very beginning before the discussions start.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I think that they are not taking any interest to take part in the discussion today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They must give their names in the morning. When the Demand of the other Ministries is taken up, the hon. Members belonging to various Parties may give their names in the morning itself.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry in the background of the successful holding of the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned countries. Yesterday, we had a fairly exhaustive discussion on the Non-Aligned Summit held recently in New Delhi. Therefore, I do not want to repeat whatever has been debated already in the House. I also join the other Members in expressing happiness over our having held the Seventh Summit in New Delhi sucessfully. I should say that it was a landmark in the history of non-aligned movement. Momentous decisions have been taken by the Summit on all vital questions facing the mankind today, and also issues particularly affecting the Third World countires As has been mentioned yesterday by several hon. Members, the decisions of the Seventh Summit will go a long way, will go to a great extent, in further unifying and further expanding the activities of the non-aligned movements. In this connection, I would particularly like to mention the decision which the Summit has taken on the most central task that is factence of human civilisation. I am not at all belittling the significance of the economic declaration of the Summit, and I should say that this economic declaration had been very concrete, very comprehensive, at has been mentioned b ythe hon. Minister yesterday and has been well received all over the world, except those quarters which do not want the developing countries to develop on a self-reliant basis, on an independent basis.

As I said, I am not belittling the importance of the economic document at all; it is very important. But all these propsals regarding the restructuring of the present

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day international economic order which is inequitous and exploitative, will come to a naught if a thermo-nuclear holocaust is allowed to take place. Therefore, I say that this task of average the thremo-nuclear war or threat of such a war and saving the entire mankind from total annihiliation has been properly taken up by the New Delhi Summit and it has called upon banning immediately the use or even threat of the use of nuclear weapons. It has also given a call for banning the production, testing etc., of these nuclear weapons. It has also called for immediate negotiataions on disarmament. One significant aspect of this political declaration is that the Summit had given so, much importance and urgency to these problems, that it has characterised 1983 as a very crucial year for nuclear disarmament. Therefore, this decision in regard to the Central task facing the mankind i.e., averting the thermo-nuclear war has to be taken up seriously and followed up. Then various other decisions are there, but I don't want to go into them as these were already explained yesterday.

Now, I want to say that one of the biggest achievements of the New Delhi Summit was that despite the efforts made by certain quarters, particularly by the US imperialists through their client States, to drown the entire Summit in the endless discussion on Afghanistan, Kampuchea and other issues, which would defeat the entire movement, the New Delhi summit had been sucessful to preserve the unity of the Non-aligned movement. I consider this as one of the greatest achievements of the New Delhi summit.

After having failed in their attempt to disrupt the Summit they have started the propaganda saying with the Chairmanship going to India and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi taking over the Chairmanship of the non-aligned movement for the next three years, the Movement has now come to saner hands. The old tilt which began at Havana has been corrected. This sort of propaganda or rather disinformation is taking place, not only outside the country, in quarters which are hostile to the Movement but in some of the media in our country also. This has two aspects. One is an allegation on the previous Chairman, Dr. Fidel Castro that he was trying to tilt the Movement. Everybody knows, and even the Heads of States and Governments who assembled in New Delhi had recognised, the valuable services, rendered by Dr. Fidel Castro to the non-aligned movement and our Prime Minister also had paid him high tributes for his excellent stewardship. What has happened is that despite his ideological perception and his closeness with the Socialist block of countries he had tried his best to preserve the unity of the Movement, to take the Movement on the basis of consensus, a common understanding. Let us not forget that.

Another aspect of this kind of propaganda is that the New Delhi Summit decisions are a retreat from the Havana Decisions. As had already been mentioned by our Hon. Minister yesterday and those who have followed the history of the Movement, from the beginning and especially from Havana onwards upto the New Delhi Summit and the decisions taken at the New Delhi will realise the fact that the New Delhi decisions are far more radical on many issues than the decision taken at the Havana Summit. The New Delhi summit has taken a forthright stand, particularly on the economic problems. Never had the Non-aligned Movement adopted such a comprehensive document with concrete proposals for restructuring the international economic order.

After having held this successful Seventh Summit in Delhi and after having taken over the Chairmanship of the movement for the next three years, the greatest burden has fallen on India to implement the decisions of the Conference. We all know that implementation of the decisions of New Delhi Summit will be extremely difficult particularly in view of the fact that there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the U.S. imperialists to see that the decisions are not implemented. What is happening at the moment? The disarmament talks are going on Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union. At

the same time, the United States is insting on deployment of "pershing" and other types of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which would certainly geopardise the prospect of any understanding in the Geneva talks. The Soviet Union has already warned that if the United States persists on deployment of missiles in Western Europe, they will be forced to take counter measures in order to protect the interest of the Soviet States and also the States of the Warsaw Pact.

Take, for example, the position of Indian Ocean. A call was given by the Summit for returning the Diego Garcia to Mauritius. Everybody knows that America had been from the very beginning sabotaging all the efforts made by India and other litoral countries to implement the U.N. Resolution on Indian Ocean i.e., to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It was after the U.N. had adopted the Resolution on Indian Ocean that the United States had embarked upon a more extensive programme of developing Diego Garcia as one of the biggest military bases in the region. First there was Soviet-American talk about disengagement in the Indian Ocean region. That talk was unilaterally stopped, that is, America unilaterally withdrew from that talk with the Soviet Union. The Conference on Indian Ocean was scheduled to take place in Colombo some time back but America did not show any interest to participate in this Conference. On the oher hand, it had made it clear that it would not participate. Now, even at the time of the New Delhi summit, reports have come that further developmental works are going on in Diego Garcia and the run-way of the military aerodrome is being widened in order to facilitate the operation of the D-52 bombers which carry nuclear bombs. So, it is being develoed not only into military and naval base, it is also being developed as a nuclear base and perhaps it will be one of the main centres of rapid deployment of force which the United States is developing in this area. Yesterday, a mention was made by some hon. Members here that more than two lakh American troops are already recruited and kept ready for this rapid deployment of force. Yesterday, the hon. Minister was explaining to us in reply to the criticism made by Professor Satyasadhan Chakraborty regarding delinking of Deigo Garcia from Indian Ocean. He said that, that was done in deference to the wishes expressed by Sri Lanka which is to host the international conference to be held at Colombo, they feared that any such linking of the military base and the Indian Ocean Conference will antigonise the United States and United States would take it as an excuse not to associate itself with the Conference.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kodiyan, you can conclude in a few minutes.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I should say that United States is not going to participate in the Colombo Conference. If they are to participate in the Colombo Conference, then they should come prepared to agree to the demand to be made at the Conference by various participants including India, to de-militarise the Indian Ocean region which they are not. Diego Garicia is the main base which they are developing for intervention in this region. Therefore, the implementation of the decisions of the New Delhi Summit is an extremely difficult task. But that does not mean that we should retreat, we should hesitate; no. The only point which I want to emphasize is, in view of the persistent stand taken by the US imperialists to sabotage all attempts to convert the Indian Ocean into a peaceful area, we have to be more vigilant, we have to be more active in mobilising public opinion, in mobilising the support of both littoral and hinterland countries in order to put pressure on America on this particular issue. Even if the United States does not participate in that Conference, the other littoral countries should go forward with the Conference and it should be held irrespective of what USA is going to do.

Here I want to point out that within a short period India is going to host another conference, and that is the Commonwealth Conference. After having held the Seventh Summit of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi, we are called

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]
upon to host the Commonwealth Conference. In the company of whom? In the company of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is peaceful co-existence.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Then we know the performance of the representative of Singapore in the New Delhi summit. Sri Lanka and Malaysia will be present. Mr. Rajaratnam and company, **will be there Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is opposed to most of the decisions taken in the New Delhi summit, whether it is a political declaration or a declaration in relation to economic matters.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, is it proper on his part to refer to the representative of a foreign country **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I was referring to Shri Rajaratnam. He is not the Head of the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think he is a Minister.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I did not refer to him **

I said **

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I said that I will go through the record.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What is India going to do in the Commonwealth Conference? After having achieved a good consensus in the New Delhi summit of the non-aligned counrties, a consensus on the most vital problems affecting the developing world, the problems affecting the mankind as a whole, what is going to be the consensus in the Commonwealth Conference? It is Mrs Margaret Thatcher who unleashed the colonial war, an aggressive war, on Falkland against Argentina. So, I want to raise this issue particularly.

Now, Sir, a number of Latin American countries have joined the Non-aligned Movement and they are moving along with us. I do not understand what consensus we will make in this Commonwealth Conference. For what purpose it is being held? And I don't understand what is the purpose in remaining in this Conference.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a *tamasha*.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What are you going to do in the Commonwealth?

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: If there is no wealth, it is called 'Commonwealth'.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Whatever wealth is there, Margaret Thatcher and other leaders of the developed countries are not prepared to share with any of the members of the developing world. Therefore, please explain to us what is the purpose of this Conference. Is it not time for us to part company with this meaningless alliance, meaningless sort of Commonwealth? (*Interruptions*). I think it is time to quit.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAY REDDY: Pakistan is trying to join some one else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am concluding in a few minutes. Only two points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How many minutes you want?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Only five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Agreed.

(*Interruptions*)

13.52 hrs.

(Shri R. S. Sparrow *in the Chair*)

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Our Prime Minister has already sent a message to

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the United Nations Committee on Apartheid in connection with that dark day in South Africa where 66 black American freedom fighters were shot dead by the racist regime several years back. Now, this day is celebrated every year as a day against racism. On this occasion the Prime Minister had sent a message in which she had called for effective economic sanction against South Africa. Now, what steps we are going to take in order to follow up this message of the Prime Minister against the racist regime in South Africa which is behaving like a barbarian in this modern age? What action is being contemplated in order to ensure that this racist regime is isolated, exposed, and very effective sanction is imposed against it through the United Nations? And, what are we going to do in order to persuade other countries outside the United Nations which have got still diplomatic relations — some of the developing countries also have some relations with them — to see that such diplomatic relations are completely severed?

Lastly, I want to raise a problem which is affecting my own people. The hon. Minister of State will be knowing fully well about this problem— the problem of Kerala Immigrant workers who are being repatriated from the Gulf countries. From Abudhabi we have got information that a number of Kerala people have been sent back on the ground that they were not having valid documents with them. Of course, we cannot make any criticism for their being sent back. The point which I want to bring here is that they have been sent back in launches across the sea which is very dangerous. In 1973 a group of people were sent back in these launches. They were drowned in the sea. Therefore, whenever the Government of Gulf countries have to return such Indians they may be sent back either in plane or by ship. If no such assurance is given by them because of the expenses involved, there are voluntary organisations of Malayali immigrant workers over there which would give finance and help these people return home safely. Government should explore the possibilities of utilising such assistance. In any case Government should see that none of the Indian repatriats is sent in launches. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this question with particular care.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Yesterday we devoted about 5-1|2 hours on the Motion moved by Shri Kamal Nath and other friends regarding the Non-alignment Movement Conference, its declarations and its achievements. I could not have an opportunity yesterday. That is why I would like to congratulate our Government, particularly the Prime Minister and also our Foreign Minister for successfully conducting this great Conference.

Before his Conference was convened the Western countries had misgivings about its success. They were expecting that this Conference will be a failure because of the inherent defects in it, because of the different ideologies and also different systems which the participating countries are having. Bu tins pite of all this, ultimately it emerged as a very successful Conference. Not only it emerged but after good deliberations it has adopted many declarations which are very useful not for the developing countries but also for the whole humanity. There is no doubt about it.

About our foreign policy, I do not think, there is any difference of opinion in our country, Shri Jethmalani may say that there is no genuine non-alignment. He may differ on some of the aspects of our policy.

14.00 hrs.

But so far as the broad policies are concerned, there is no difference. In fact, this policy was formulated even before our independence. If you remember the writings and the speeches made by one of the great personalities, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, he was also saying, after we achieved our indepndence what would be

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

our foreign policy and wht would be our contribution towards the establishment of world peace. Because, without peace, there cannot be any development and without peace, particularly for developing countries, it will not be possible to achieve any progress. That is the philosophy which he profounded even before our independence. Just I would like to quote him:

> "When assuming the reins of Government in 1946, that is before our independence itself though informally it was declared, Jawahar Lal Nehru declared India's determination to keep away from the power blocs or groups aligned against one another which has led in the past to world wars and which may gain lead to disaster on even a vaster scale."

Later he explained:

> "Once foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else, to that extent and in that measure, you are not independent. So, our policy will continue to be not only to keep aloof from alignment but trying to make friendly cooperations possibly. We approach the whole world on a friendly basis."

This is the thing which he has said and I am happy that we still continue the policy which was given to us by one of our greatest personalities and of the world. We are, in fact, very happy that our Prime Minister in her address to the Non-Aligned Conference in Delhi described what is the definition of Non-Alignment.

> "Non-Alignment is national independence and freedom. It stands for peace and avoidance of confrontation. It aims at keeping away from military alliances. It means equality among nations and the democratisation of international relations—economic and political. It wants global cooperation for development on the basis of mutual benefit. It is a strategy for the recognition and preservation of the world's diversity."

This is the thing which we are pursuing and I am very happy that the whole House agrees with this policy. There is no difference of opinion. Yesterday when we debated this motion on the Non-Aligned Conference and its deliberations and declarations almost everybody agreed with this policy. As a matter of fact, it is a very happy thing what we have adopted a motion here thanking the Heads of the Governments and also the Heads of the States who were present in this Conference and for their contribution to this Declaration.

Now the greater question not only before our country but before the whole humanity is the question of war and peace. We know, after a decade of detente, now we have entered into a decade of confrontation and this is really a very unfortunate development in the world. Now, the super-powers are competing with each other. They are building up armanment. I do not equate both the super-powers. But it is a fact that both the blocs are manufacturing this kind of nuclear weapons.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): it is for self defence.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Whatever it is whether it is or offence or for defence once you have something with you, it will kill you also. It is just like sleeping with a snake in your bed. You say, it is to defind yourself that you are keeping this snake and in order to attack another snake. But that snake will attack you and finish you in your sleep. I do not believe in this kind of theory that in order to defend onself one should possess this kind of nuclear weapons. It not only destroys the other countries but it is likely to destroy the possessor-country also. That is why, it is a very dangerous situation. It is really unfortunate that a competition is going on between two blocs and for this purpose, I am very happy that about 101 countries which were present here, have put it very seriously in their deliberations and appealed to both the super-powers not to stock-pile nuclear arms and weapons. This is ultimately going to exploit not only European and

other Western countries but the whole civilisation. There will be no victim and victor.

In fact, this Non-Alegned Summit conference tried its level best to at least make them realise the danger of stock-piling of nuclear arms. That is why I say, it is a great success. Whether they agree to do or not, it is for them and, ulimately for the people of those countries.

Last year, when I was in Europe, I saw huge demonstrations in Germany, in London, in Paris, and in Amsterdom also. Thousands of people were there. Here, you can have thousands of people without any difficulty. But in European countries, it will be very difficulty to see hundreds of people. But there were thousands of people in the bazars and on the roads demonstrating against their own Governments for the deployment of this kind of so-called missiles, the Persian missles, all kinds of missiles because the people have bitter experience about the Second World War. They are afraid as to what will be the holocaust, what will be the destruction, in those countries.

During the Second World War, such weapons were not there. Now, they have developed not only atomic bombs but hydrogen bombs and even neutron bombs. All kinds of weapons are now there. They know and realise that one day they are going to be destroyed by the very same weapons that they are producing. I am very happy that they have resisted their own Governments, their own Prime Ministers and Presidents. But in spite of this, I do no know what is going to happen. Somebody propounds a theory that there can be the possibility of a limited nuclear war....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is a deception. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: That is a deception. It is really very unfortunate. It is not only ordinary persons saying this. The head of the State, the head of the Government, the head of a great Power, propounds a theory that there is the possibility of a limited nuclear war. Once the nuclear war starts then there will be no end to it.

Now-a-days, one need not carry the weapons. They have developed a missile system. Through those missiles, they can attack from anywhere, from Washington or New York or Moscow. Such weapons have been developed by these countries which are likely to destroy the whole humanity. That is why it is very necessary that we make declarations but we follow them also. Simply adopting declarations will not be enough. Yesterday, the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, and other friends were also emphasizing the point that it is very necessary that in our own country we should mobilise the public opinion against this kind of danger in the world.

I am very happy to see that the people will be ready for this purpose and they want peace. We need peace very badly. Not only we but all the developing countries need peace. After all, we are now passing through the greatest economic crists. Unemployment problem is there; illiteracy is there; health problem is there. Therefore, in order to eradicate all these things, we want to develop ourselves economically. We got Independence 35 years ago. But other countries in Africa and Asia have got Independence only recently. They are very busy in developing their own countries. They need economic assistance also. Instead of giving economic assistance the so-called Super Powers, particularly, the Western countries, are concentrating on manufacture of nuclear weapons. This is ultimately going to destroy everybody. It is not going to benefit them also.

I would like to say one thing about the problem which are confronting our world, the globe. It is really unfortunate that Iran-Iraq war is going on constantly. In spite of our best efforts and in spite of the efforts put in by almost all the non-aligned countries, we have not been able to solve the problem. Even in this Non-Aligned Meet, when those countries' representatives were here, almost all the heads of Governments tried to persuade and tried to convince them about the futility of this war which will ultimately destroy their country economically and otherwise also. But in spite of our best

[Shri Chitta Basu]

efforts, we were not able to convince them about the futility of the war which will ultimately destroy their economy. This is really a danger. I know, some countries are behind it. It is not as if they themselves are doing it. They are doing it at the instance of certain powers. Certain powers are behind it and they want to destroy these countries. This is always their strategy. This is not the first time that is happening. We have read the world history. That is what often happens. These big powers are always interested in instigating these countries to go against each other and the same thing with regard to our own country. Now we have got the problem with Pakistan. What is happening? In Pakistan, although the people of Pakistan are very much eager to solve the problem, whatever problem we have got with that country may be the Kashmir problem or may be other problem, but because of these powers' interference, because of their instigation the Pakistan Government is not coming forward to solve this problem.

I am very happy that there is at least that kind of atmosphere which is prevailing even though the problem with Pakistan could not be solved.

But in spite of all this we are worried that the big power, particularly USA which is giving military aid, the sophisticated weapons to Pakistan which is going to encircle our country and further we will have to be prepared and we are compelled also to do something in order to meet that danger. This way they are destroying our economy because they know that once these countries become very strong, it will be very difficult for them. We will not be dependent on them. They do not want us to be economically strong. That is why, to weaken us, they are supplying these sophisticated weapons to our neighbour, particularly Pakistan. I am very happy that our Foreign Minister is making every effort to see that such a situation does not arise in future.

Regarding the Afghanistan problem, it is also a problem created by the so-called imperialists. When we came to power in 1980, Afganistan problem was there. The Janata Party was there. They could not do anything. They did not do anything. But when we came to power in 1980, this problem arose immediately and it was really the greatest problem faced by our Government. In spite of all this, we were cool enough and we adopted such a policy ultimately which proved to be very correct. Now it is appreciated by all. We always emphasised that only through peaceful means, through negotiations, this....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When we were in Power, the Russians did not dare to enter Afghanistan.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: At that time only it happened. Immediately we came it was already there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: By that time, it has arisen. After Shri Charan Singh, it came.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Mr. Unnikrishnan was very much with Mr. Charan Singh. You may claim that you were not there. But Shri Unnikrishnan was there. These people were with the coalition Government.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Why attack me?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is just for information's sake. I am not criticising you for that. This problem is there. But ultimately our approach is appreciated by USA. USA was very much perturbed that we are siding with one super-power against another. It is not so. We always decide all issues on merits; whether it is this super-power, or that super-power, it does not matter. In the beginning when we formulated this non-alignment policy, there were misgivings from all super-powers. It is not only American bloc but Soviet bloc also. There were some misgivings in the beginning. But, later on immediately it was appreciated that this non-alignment movement is good, their philosophy is very good and we will have to support

them. They were supporting it and consistently they were supporting. There is no difference of opinion on this issue. As a matter of fact, they are helping us economically and whenever we are in difficulties, military also they are helping us. We cannot forget the help given by the Soviet Union whenever we were in a crisis whether it was a question of Kashmir or Bangladesh. Whenever we were in difficulties that country came to our help and we are definitely grateful to that country for whatever help it has given not only militarily but also economically. We got it.

Now the other problem is China. With China, we are having this problem. It was our country which took up the cause of China in UN. We always said that the Mainland should be given its right place in the Security Council and not Formosa. Some countries used to condemn us for this kind of policy. But now they have become our great friends also. It is really a strange thing. When we were Students we used to read all those things—'Voice of condemnation against our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru'. But we consistently supported and consistently took up the cause of China in spite of the aggression committed by that country on us. That is our policy; that is on principles only. Our policy is always based on certain principles and it is not changed because of some situation.

I will now come to the West Asia problem. I am very happy that our country and Government are supporting the cause of the Palestinian people and their rights. We have condemned the aggresion committed by Israel not only on the Palestinian people but also on other Arab countries, particularly Lebanon, its atrocities on the helpless Palestinians and the Lebanese people. In spite of so many Resolutions passed by the UNO, it is not prepared to vacate the aggression and it is not prepared to leave the places which it is illegally occupying. I request our Foreign Minister to see that some strong steps are taken in this regard. I do not know what steps he is going to take. It is no use only passing Resolutions condemning Israel and asking Israel to vacate the aggression. I thing, some more action is necessary. What steps should be taken, he alone knows, and in consultation with other countries, I think, those steps should be taken immediately. By that way only we can help them and not by giving mere slogans; that will not serve any purpose.

About the Indian Ocean, although the UNO passed Resolutions to keep it a zone of peace, in spite of all those Resolutions, there is still rivalry between the big Super Powers and they are establishing bases in the Indian Ocean, in Diego Garcia.... (*Interruptions*). The Soviet Union has no base, but it has got its naval ships there in order to meet the U.S. aggression. Under some pretext or the other both the Super powers are having.... (*Interruptions*) When you want to keep it a zone of peace, it cannot be one-sided; it is a two-sided business. I am very happy that the Soviet Union is ready not to have any nuclear ship there provided the USA also withdraws. That condition is there. But they will not withdraw. That is the difficulty. And they say, when the Soviet ships are there, why should we withdraw from the Indian Ocean'? And this goes on. Ultimately we are the sufferers, the littoral countries are the sufferers. It is very necessary to make them realise the dangerous situation in which we are placed. I hope that, in future Conferences, the UNO and other Conferences, not only Reolutions will be passed but some more steps will be taken to see that the Super Powers vacate the Indian Ocean.

Now I will come to a subject which is very important. Yesterday and today also you have heard in the radio that the Soviet Union has threatened the USA that they would also deploy missiles to America because the USA is deploying missiles to Europe. This kind of warning is going on, and if it goes on, I do not know what will happen ultimately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I am concluding. That is why I have said

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that the question before us is survival of the humanity or the destruction of the humanity. It is very necessary to see that at least the two big Powers do not compet with each other in deptoying the missiles and in manufacturing nuclear bombs and all those things. Ultimately these things are going to destroy the whole world. In stopping this, India has to play a big role. You will remember what happened when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was there. In Sixties this kind of situation was prevailing and everybody was afraid that there would be a Third World War, everybody was saying that the Third World War was imminent. But it was the towering personality of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which prevented the Third World War. I am very happy that our Prime Minister is the Chairperson of the the Non-Aligned Movement. I do not say that we never claimed that we are the leaders. She herself said that we are not claiming any leadership, but she has got a great responsibility as the Chairperson of this Nonaligned Movement. That is why the great responsibility is there to see that this kind of a situation is averted; ohterwise, there will be complete destruction.

One minute more, I am concluding, by saying one thing. I do not know—but we believe that after death also our forbears will be seeing what is happening in this world from the heavens. Sir, had Panditji been alive, he would have been very happy. It is he who started this Nonaligned Movemnet with five members only—himself, Nasser, Nkrumah, Sukarno and Tito and the membership increased from 5 to quarter of a century during his life time. But during his own daughter's regime, she has made a century. He would have been very happy over this and more so as it was held in Delhi. New Delhi message is there. Through this message, I think, the world will be saved from the nuclear holocaust.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I think everybody would agree that the foreign policy or the international relations of a country should be and can be framed only on the basis of proper evaluation of the situation in a given period of time. Unless we do take into account the existing realities around us, the formulation and shaping of a foreign relation policy cannot be effective and useful. Therefore, when we are going to discuss the External Affairs Ministry, it is necessary for us at this particular point of time to look around the world and evaluate the situation in proper perspective.

Everything is clear to us and it is known that the international situation has further deteriorated and it is marked by the intensifying arms race, the escalation of tensions to newer and newer areas and renewed bids of the warmongers to unleash war in this world. This war to-day as we visualise is not going to be a conventional war which we have seen earlier. It would be a thermo-nuclear war which means the destruction of the entire humanity irrespective of their size, irrespective of their population and irrespective of their military might. The danger is the danger of the destruction of humanity and its civilisation.

Never before was the danger of war so imminent and so real as it is to-day. There has never been the possibility of a nuclear war so imminent and so real as we find today. This is exactly the situation in which we have to frame our external relations policy.

You would also know that there has been a consistent attempt on the part of the Unied States of America and their imperialist allies to unleash a war. They have already sited missiles in the European countries directed against the Soviet Union and their socialist allies. They have even gone to the extent of nuclearising the outer space bases so that the outer space also could be converted into theatre of nuclear war. In this way there has been a total drive towards armament and particularly, nuclear armament.

Coming closer to our country, Diego Garcia has been and is being increasingly militarised and also it creates a security problem for us. It is posing danger to our national independence and security.

Therefore in this particular circumstance the holding tof the Seventh non-aligned Summit in India has got particular relevance and significance. In such circumstances surcharged by that kind of war psychosis, the declarations adopted by the Summit conference is of global significance and naturally we are proud of it.

It is necessary for us to recapitulate the appeal made in these declarations which have been adopted in the Conference. I will only mention 4 or 5 aspects of this Summit declarations which will convince the House about the relevance of these declarations in this particular point of time.

The Summit has called for immediate prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear-weapon States and a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons and further production and deployment of such weapons.

Sir, such a declaration is necessary so that humanity can avert the catastrophe and holocaust of nuclear and thermo nuclear war which is the greatest danger to humanity.

The Summit also emphasised the need for thorough restructuring of the international economic order based on justice and equality.

It also emphasised the need of a new financial system which can replace the Bretton Woods system.

It also criticised condemned and also made certain observations regarding the conditions associated with the International Monetary Fund and its loans and all the other global financial institutions, which have, instead of helping the developing countries, created certain conditions by which these developing countries after accepting such debts themselves get entrapped in the debt net. So, this is a very significant declaration.

It has also outlined a comprehensive programme for South-South cooperation and development of collective self reliance among the non aligned nations.

Lastly, another important declaration says that the protectionist policies of the developed countries should be reversed so that the developing countries can also take advantage of their exportable surpluses.

By and large, these were the important declarations adopted by the 7th Summit.

Anybody who is a patriot in the world, who is conscious of the danger of the holocaust of a thermo nuclear war, anybody who is in a developing country, who wants the uninterrupted scope for utilising indigenous resources for developing his country, anybody who wants to live in peace, and to work for peace and prosperity, cannot but share these views.

Naturally we in this House should feel proud that these are the important and significant declarations which have been adopted in the 7th Summit. We should feel proud of it.

I should also sound a note of warning and caution. These are all positive achievements—there is no doubt about that. But there are certain weaknesses also; there are certain negative aspects also. If we remain oblivious of the negative aspects...if we remain oblivious of the weaknesses inherent in it and if we are really carried away by those achievements, than the Movement shall not gain strength and momentum. Now, what are those weaknesses? I would only mention a few of them, which generally constitute the negative trends, which generally constitute the weaknesses. Sir, this Summit could not fully accomplish the task of identifying the real source from which the war danger emanates. Today there is no clear identification of the source from where war dangers emanate. It also did not, rather could not identify the source from which stems the threat to National independence, to security, development and self-reliance. It could not also identify the source which is really the main reason for nuclear holocaust. It could not identify the source which is working round the clock to ignite war flames in different parts of the world. It could not fully reflect the spirit of the Managowa Declaration, regarding the Central American State. To be very short and brief, I would therefore

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reiterate that these are the weaknesses, these are the shortfalls, these are the shortcomings and these also constitute a negative trend. While I appreciate the positive gains and success of the Non-aligned Summit, at the same time I would also point out that these together also constitute a negative trend which does not strengthen the Non-aligned Movement as I visualise. Is it very difficult to understand? Is it very difficult to know where lies the source of all these evils? Anybody in the world who wants to identify the source would say that it is the United States of America which constitutes the main source of danger to the humanity, which constitutes the greatest danger for the war, for the holocaust, which constitutes the greatest threat to national independence, security and self-reliance. What is known cannot be said and written in the documents. This cis the main negative trend. As a matter of fact, in today's world context, the USA happens to be the villain of the peace. But we have not been able to point out or identify that. It is the greatest enemy of the whole humanity and it will be the duty of all of us who want to live in peace and work towards prosperity, to defeat the conspiracy unleashed by them. But there comes the silence. We expect that this truth is to be told bluntly. Instead of telling this truth bluntly, they have taken a position by which the edge of the Non-aligned Movement has been blunted. I know the obvious reasons for it. The obvious reasons are many. There are a number of US imperialist Trogen Horses within the Movement. Many of them, although they claim to be Non-aligned, are not at all Non-aligned. In the case of India, it is non-aligned in the non-alignment. Although many participants claim themselves to be non-aligned, they are not in reality non-aligned and India is non-aligned in the non-alignment. You cannot serve the purpose by having that role of non-alignment in the non-aligned, when humanity faces the dangers of war which emanate from imperialism. If we are interested in strengthening the non-alignment in our country, the basic, fundamental policy stance should be that non-alignment movement is based on anti-imperialism. There cannot be any non-aligned movement sufficiently strong and adequately equipped unless a firm anti-imperialist stand is adhered to. There are vascillations, there are hesitations and these vascillations and hesitations constitute the negative aspects, the negative trend. I would urge upon the Government that if they are really interested to strengthen the non-aligned movement, it is necessary to call a spade a spade, and it is necessary for us to have a firm anti-imperialist position in so far as the question of war and peace is concerned. And in that way alone, we can strengthen the movement for non-alignment.

Off and on, a theory is repeated, and that is the theory of super power rivalry. This myth has to be exploded. There is one camp which is preparing for war, there is one camp which is existing on the exploitation of other nations, there is one camp which is inimical to socialist block. And, there is another camp which is for peace, which is for disarmament, which is for national independence and self reliance. How can you bracket them together? Their effort has been to bracket them together under the convenient slogan and theory that all the ills of the world tension emanate from the super power rivalry. There is antagonism, there is no question of rivalry. You will agree, that there is antagonism, there is irreconcilable contradiction between their intentions about war and peace, there is antagonism and irreconcilable contradiction between imperialism and socialism. There is contradiction, irreversible and irreconcilable antagonism between the forces of socialism and forces of capitalism. Therefore, you cannot bracket them together always under the convenient theory of super power rivalry. This is one of the weaknesses of the Government of India's policy, in the international affairs.

We are glad when we heard the Prime Minister saying in reply to Pakistan President's reference to Kashmir in the non-aligned summit that Pakistan should vacate the occupied territories of Kashmir. Will the House be assured that this would be the position of the Government with regard to Kashmir for all times to come? Sir, would the Hon. Minister take the House into confidence and tell us what is the exact position in relation to our propo-

sal for treaty with Pakistan for peace and friendship; and their proposal regarding No-War Pact? At what particular stage does the dialogue rest now? These points I want that the Hon. Minister should make clear.

There is one ticklish point in our part of the country. Tin Bigha. I do not raise any objection when the Government of India to took up a position for improving the relations with Bangladesh. We are for improving our relations with the Government of Bangladesh. But the domestic policy pursued by Bangladesh should also be taken into account. Sir, there is not much time to explain what is happening in Bangladesh, but the Government of West Bengal has made certain proposals and certain conditions. If Tin Bigha is to be handed over to Bangladesh, I would only request the Government to completely fulfil the conditions suggested by the Government of West Bengal. Tin Bigha should not be handed over to Bangladesh unless those conditions are fully fulfilled.

And in regard to the dialogue with China, it should continue. Our efforts should be there so that we can normalise our relations with the people's Republic of China and solve the border dispute based on equality, legitimate honour, the commitments made by the Government to the people and based on good faith and good understanding. I hope the Hon. Minister will reply to these points while he rises to answer.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, मैंने नियम 388 के तहत एक चिट दी थी कि श्री राम प्रसाद की बहन....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will straightaway point out to my hon. friend that the Speaker has not yet permitted it. Therefore, you cannot be allowed to raise this. Kindly understand it.

श्री मनीराम बागडी : आज शहीद दिवस है। सरदार भगत सिंह को श्रद्धांजलि दी जा रही है और श्री राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल की बहन.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak to the Home Minister directly.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सभापति जी, आप तो इनकलाबीं की कदर करते हो। आप तो क्रान्तिकारी हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you the right suggestion and what is the right way to do. Kindly accept it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आपके हुकम को मानूंगा। यदि और कोई होता तो नहीं मानता। यह राष्ट्र के लिए बड़े शर्मा की बात है.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He cannot raise it now. Before you speak my dear friend, Mr. Jadeja, kindly use the time judiciously as best as you can so that the time allotted is fruitfully used by all. Of course it is a very important subject and the speeches are beautiful. So, we have to adjust to come to the brass-tacks and conclude within the limit that is accepted.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants for the Ministry of External Affairs.

I have, over the years, on more than one occasion, spoken underlining the need for forging closer relations with the countries of distant latin America and the Caribbean. Today such a need has become almost imperative—imperative more so, on account of the immense responsibility that India has been assigned by the great nations of the Non-aligned world to shoulder, to charter and to give leadership and direction to a Movement that brings into its fold almost two-thirds of the nations of the world.

The task, no doubt, is a challenging one. Tireless and steadfast, as we are in our pursuit for world peace, committed deeply, as India has traditionally been to the great

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objective of a just world order, there is no gainsaying the fact that India, under the able leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the "distinguished daughter of a distinguished father of the Movement"—to borrow the very apt description that the President of Guyana gave to our Prime Minister at the plenary meeting of the Non-aligned Summit—India would discharge its role and responsibiiity fully, commensurate with the faith and confidence reposed in us by a hundred and more countries of the non-aligned world.

It is that faith and confidence that we should cherish and carefully nourish. For, after all, it is that faith and confidence of these countries that will, in the coming years, enable us to infuse the much-needed strength and vigour to this truly international movement of Non-Alignment.

More than before obviously, it calls for, on the part of India, an active and imaginative role in international affairs. To quote, in this context, the leaders of the delegation of a young non-aligned country —Beliz—India's leadership would make the non-aligned movement emerge as a 'political, economic and intellectual force in the world'. Other members of the non-aligned movement had repeatedly reiterated these very sentiments when they said that in India alone there exists the necessary climate, atmosphere, leadership and goodwill' for the non-aligned world.

Such being the warm sentiments with which India has been greeted and chosen as the leader of the movement, it calls for, more than before, on our part to carry the great traditions and the spirit of India's noble objectives to all the parts of the developing world.

In this effort of ours, we cannot afford to ignore any more the distant lands of latin America and the Carribean. The largest number of delegations both as full Members and Observers of the non-aligned movement came from these region of latin America and the Carribean, to the New Delhi Seventh Summit. With the exception of only two or three countries, as we all know, all the other countries of latin America and the Carribean have been, and are associated with the non-aligned movement, to which we have currently been assigned the leadership role. The three countries which joined the non-aligned movement, just on the eve of the Seventh Summit, bringing th total membership of the movement to a record of hundred and more, were all from Latin America and the Caribbean. And in the coming years, I am confident more and more of these countries which are associated with the non-aligned movement as observers and guests, are likely to enlist themselves as full members.

The fact that more and more of these countries of Latin America with enthusiasm and conviction are joining the non-aligned movement at a time when India has assumed the leadership role, is a testimony not only to the increasing relevance of the philosophy of non-alignment, a philosophy and principle that had been evolved by the great leaders of India; it is equally a testimony to the goodwill and confidence that obtains for India and its great leaders in the Western Hemisphere.

No wonder, therefore, did the President of Guyana, while speaking on behalf of the non-aligned members of Latin America and the Caribbean, epitomize their sentiments in one short and crisp sentence to our Prime Minister by thus saying: 'You can rely on us from Latin America'.

If that be the assurance given to us, should we not reciprocate and give them the assurance that we can be relied upon? Should we not, therefore, show greater concern and interest, more than before, in the happenings in Latin America and the Caribbean? Should we not step forward and strengthen our bonds of friendship with the great people of these regions?

Obviously, all these call for a more involved relationship with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In this connection, I am very happy to note that our Government has already taken the necessary initiative in establishing diplomatic relations with countries such as Beliz, Dominican Republic, Honduras and Haiti in Central America and the

Caribbean. Giving this information in the Lok Sabha, our Minister of External Affairs Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao told us that diplomatic relations with these countries will be established as soon as possible. Along these lines, I am sure, in time we will establish diplomatic missions in other countries where we still do not have such missions. What is more, for these very reasons, we must strengthen further and expand considerably the already established diplomatic missions in this part of the world.

Strengthening political and diplomatic relations by themselves do not suffice. Underlying such relationships are the intangible relationships that are emotional rather than rational, and certainly not related to day-today problems.

In promoting such intangible but nevertheless important relationships and forging close links, I should say the countries of Latin America, more than India, have taken over the years a number of very significant initiatives. In the past, many of the Latin American countries have been celebrating with great fanfare some of the important Indian national days. During the last year, to cite a few such instances under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the University of El Salvador in Argentina, an "Indian Week" function was held and rich tributes were paid to Maharishi Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. Similarly, Gandhi Jayanthi was celebrated in the Republic of India School in Santiago, Chile and also at the Chapultepec Park in Mexico City in the vicinity of the inspiring statute of Mahatma Gandhi attended by leading intellectuals and personalities of Mexico. In Havana, Cuba, Kingston, Jamaica and Montevideo, Uruguay, "India Today" photo exhibitions have been held which attracted large number of the people of these countries.

Presidents of the Senates of the leading democratic countries of Trinidad & Tobago and Colombia with their delegations paid courtesy visits to India bringing along with them the good-will of the people of these countries last year.

These events and activities, no doubt, are of special gratification to us. Equally gratifying it would be for me and many of my colleagues in the Parliament, if we in turn reciprocated these sentiments of the people and the leaders of these countries.

In this conection, I would like to remind the House that way back in 1974, the Latin American Parliament had asked India to convene an Afro-Asian Latin American Parliament.

Again, when Dr. Rafael Caldera, former President of Venezuela and President of Inter-Parliamentary Council visited India last year at the invitation of our Honourable Speaker of Lok Sabha, he too made a similar request to us.

Until today, I very much regret to say that we have taken no initiative whatsoever—an effort which I am sure you would agree with me, if it is revived will bring the Parliamentarians of all the three continents to come together and, in the process, foster the tradition of parliamentary democracy to which all of us are wedded to. Again in the same spirit, just as I had stated last year, it is time that we sponsored a parliamnetary delegation visiting as many Latin American countries including those from which similar delegations from Latin America had visited over these years.

In response to the Latin American and Caribbean peoples' effort and initiatives to observe and celebrate Indian national days, I am of the firm opinion that we should reciprocate by organising important national days of individual countries of the region.

In this regard, during the current year we should organise a celebration commemorating the two-hundredth birth anniversary of Simon Bolivar, the great liberator, freedom fighter and one who had devoted his life and energies in the fight against colonialism and imperialism. Simon Bolivar, though a Veenzuelan by birth, his mission had transcended far beyond the physical confines of that country, and in the process, he has become truly a symbol of the aspirations of the people all over the world fighting against colonialism and imperialism. To that gallexy of great world leaders, Latin

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America's contribution is not Simon Bolivar alone. There are other great leaders and visionaries whose ideas and life are to be remembered and honoured.

That brings me to yet another matter, initiative over which, I regret to say, has not been taken at all so far by our Government. That relates to the establishment of an academic centre for promoting Latin American studies in India. Although, recommendation to this effect was made by the Ministry of External Affaris in the wake of our Prime Miinster's historic visit to Latin America in 1968, so far, to the best of my knowledge, no concrete steps on the part of our Government are in sight to promote Latin American studies in our country.

We have, as a consequence, scant knowledge of contemporary Latin America. And we have no knowledge of its past.

It is indeed redeeming to know that the Mexican Embassy, under the stewardship of a scholar-diplomat has just recently opened a library and a study circle primarily to cater to the needs of those students, scholars and general public who want to acquaint themselves with Mexico and Latin America in terms of history and current developments. The library is named after Alfonso Garcia Robles, a renowned Mexican diplomat and statesman who has devoted his life and career to world peace and disarmament.

Other than this, in India and in New Delhi, the Jawaharlal Nehru University has the only one but a modest programme of study and research relating to Latin America, in existence for years, thanks once again to the initiative and interest taken by some forward-looking faculty of the School of Interantional Studies.

Needless to add, none of these efforts suffice. Before long, steps need to be taken to strengthen and consolidate at least the on-going programme of Latin American Studies of Nehru University, so that we can claim some credit for ourselves for organising Latin American studies in India.

In this conection, permit me to say that even a cursory study of the Chinese print and broadcast media indicate extensive coverage of Latin America affairs by correspondents who clearly seem to possess substantial first-hand knowledge of Laitn American countries. Obviously, it only indicates that China does indeed possess significant knowledge of Latin America which is not possible without a strong and systematic programme of study and research of contemporary Latin America.

As I had stated earlier, in view of our important role and responsibility as the leader of the non-aligned movement, we cannot anymore ignore the need to get to know more about these distant regions. In addition to our normal diplomatic channels, we should encourage studies relating to Latin America by our scholars and specialists on such aspects of relevance of contemporary Latin America.

Finally, in view of the deteriorating global economic situation, the worst victims of which are the number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, in the spirit of 'South-South' cooperation, an ideal we share with the countries of Latin America as members and participants in the non-aligned movement, we should extend our cooperation to these countries. Steeped in huge foreign debt and experiencing the worst runaway inflation, many of the countries of these regions are re-orienting their economic policies and strategies in fighting their problems of economic underdevelopment. Many of these countries are looking for new technologies and new products to meet their needs at substantially reduced cost.

The visit of Argentina's Vice Minister for International Economic Relations in August last year, and the interest he and his delegation evinced in India's economic development processes, is indicative of this trend. As we all know, Mexico too has signed last November an agreement providing for economic cooperation between India and Mexico. Some months ago, I read in an Indian newspaper excerpts of a letter that Cuba's President Fidel Castro has written to our indus-

trialiast Shri G. D. Birla inviting him to visit Cuba, 'an occasion' as the Cuban President writes, which 'would serve to consolidate the relations' between India and Cuba.

I am saying these things at length only to under-score the goodwill and confidence with which we are treated and received by the people and their leaders in Latin America and the Caribbean. Our approach towards these countries, therefore, should be no more on the belief that these countries are only of marginal importance to us in our international inter-actions. Rather, they are increasingly seeking to identify themselves with our national and internaional objectives. That is the reason why, the Vice-President of Panama, while commending India's leadership role in the non-alingned movement, quoted an ancient Sanskrit verse which, translated into English, reads in short: 'Common be our prayer and purpose; common be our desires and deliberations; and unified be our hearts and united be our intentions.'

Let us hope, in the years to come, that our Government will take the necessary initiative very much along the lines of this ancient Sanskrit saying, and pave the way for mature partnership with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH (Godhra): Mr. Chirman, Sir, we are going through the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. I feel that it is a very opportune opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to some important matters.

The world is going through a very difficult period indeed, a period of turmoil, a period of insurgency and war. Therefore, under these conditions, it is very difficult to conceive of economic development. But, nevertheless, in international diplomacy, I believe, that there are only two courses that a country can take. One is of receding in its own shell, not doing anything and not involving itself in anything. The other is of coming forward, of taking the lead in whatever respect it can and showing the way to many countries what can be done and what should be done. India is a very large country and as such, I do not think, it can take the first alternative at all. It can only take the second alternative of coming forward. I feel that in the recent years, we have taken great strides. Our Prime Minister has vigorously pursued the foreign diplomacy and has made her mark felt, made the name of India also important in the world forums. That is why, all the more so, when the Non Aligned Meet was decided to be held in India, we all felt that it was the step in the right direction, because we were going to be saddled with responsibilities and those responsiblities our Prime

15.03 hrs.

(Shri N. K. Shelwalkar in the Chair)

Minister was quite capable of taking. We saw what happened. We have managed the whole conference well. I think, it has been acclaimed all over the world. Now, the onus of leading all those countries into world forums and expressing a joint will has fallen on us.

The non-aligned debate that I was listening to yesterday. I have felt that one of the major breakthrough that we have been able to do in this respect is—of course, the question of getting so many Heads of different countries to come here and so on is there—that the leadership of the non-aligned has fallen with a country, which is taking a centerist view in all thees forums. I always feel that to take an indoctrinated view, whether it be the right or left, will never be very good, because it cannot muster maximum support. Having the position that we are in, we have been able to get maximum support from all the countries. That is a major step in the right direction. I hope, in future the same traditions will be maintained. There are many problems that we are facing internationally. There are countries which are interested in seeing that we do not make progress. There are countries which are interested in seeing that trouble is created in this country so that we are kept busy trying to quell them and so we will have to have a very strong attitude towards interference of this type. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to, what steps are being taken when people

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who are openly exploiting the idea of having say, Khalistan, in India, are being harboured by United States of America? Merely raising protests, I feel, is not going to suffice. We will have to do much more diplomatic drive to see that such encouragements are not given, otherwise it is almost an open hostility that is being levelled on us.

People talk of arms race. I feel that no amount of resolutions regarding the arms race is going to be of any help at all, all this is happening because there is a lot of tension in this world. We must pass resolutions, we must say that there should be no arms race but merely saying so is not going to help anybody. I thing the very important role we can play in this is that we should be able to ask ourselves more to see that the various kinds of troubles that are happening all over the world are lessened and the result of lessening of tension of these types will, I think, automatically make countries, who are spending a lot of money on arms, themselves realise that it will be futile to waste money like this. So, I hope effort to that effect will be made in the near future.

I was rather surprised the other day to read that an attempt by some countries was made to see that the right of vote in the Security Council be taken away from those countries and I am given to understand, if I am wrong I stand corrected, that we have not supported that stand. I am really very surprise, because in the first place, I think even the composition of the Security Council on a permanent basis like this, is not really correct for a democratic set-up, if United Nations claims to be so, and if these few nations who sit in this Security Council permanently have the right to vote, then I feel they will scuttle, that they have done in many cases in the past many good ideas which could not go through simply because one country did not like it. I think we should support the stand that the authority of vote in Secutrity Council should certainly be taken away, if we cannot propose any other change in the composition of the Security Council.

We shall require very clear thinking now onwards in various matters that we have been seized of at various instances. Take, for example, the Arab-Israel conflict. We have sided with the Arabs against the Israel but I feel that whenever this sort of incidents arise, we take a stand which is not very convincing to the countries with which we are supposed to align. I have definitely felt on many occasions that the Arab countries have felt that we only give them lip sympathy. After all, such a conflict took place, almost a war took place, and what did we do? We only agreed to send them a few doctors, a commodity which perhaps they do not really require and, therefore, no amount of effort of this type is going to be of any help unless we are more forth-right in exactly what we mean by supporting one or the other. The same is the case with Afghanistan and Kampuchea, as in the case of *apartheid*, which is being practised by South Africa and the question of the independence of Namibia. We are not as forthright as we should have been. We have been fairly mild in our efforts. I think we should have made more vigorous efforts in all these matters.

Now the African countries are the most numerous in the whole world. We have to create confidence in them all that we are their friends, that we stand by them, that we want to be of help to them. I think the stand that we have taken up till now is not sufficient.

Talking about the Indian Ocean, everybody is interested in keeping it as a zone of peace. We have denounced the arms build up in that region. But I am not sure whether we have sought the complete support of all the littoral States, who are also equally concerned about it. I have always felt that we have not fully utilized the diplomatic channels towards this end. To give an example, a country like Oman would be interested in this, but we have not sought their co-operation. There may be other oil-producing countries, but I mentioned Oman because it is on the periphery of the Indian Ocean. We should have developed closer and better ties with such countries to join their support.

Coming to border disputes with China and other countries, we go on negotiating with them. Are we so gullible to believe that by mere negotiation we are going to get back all those territories, which have been held by those countries for many many years now? There was a chance that we could have persuaded China with the help of Prof. Chakraborti, but he now seems to have left that side. So, we have lost that chance of negotiation. What are we going to do to get those place back? This is what we difinitely want to know. At the moment, when negotiations or talks with China are held regarding the borders, I do not think anybody takes it seriously any more, because as everybody knows, no results come out of such talks. So, I feel it is necessary to think of evolving some result-oriented talks. Every such means must be explored. There are diplomatic channels and so many other methods which can be used.

For example, when the United Kingdom took back Falkands, they did not negotiate with Argentina. When Argentina occupied it, they got it back by force and now negotiations are taking place on whether it is Argentine or British territory.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Is that the policy of your party? Because, the Government of India protested against the action of the British Government. Are you justifying it?

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH: I know what I am talking about. In fact, I was listening to your speech very carefully. Most of it was devoted to convincing us that there should be a Socialist Government in India. I may tell you that it has made no impact on our minds.

A lot of suggesions have been made as to what should be done in different areas. It was mentioned that our presence in some of the areas is not sufficient. Our Missions in all these areas must be made more effective. There is a complaint frequently made that our Missions do not perform some functions and the reply given is constraint of resources. I have travelled far and wide and I have seen the working of some of the Missions very closely. I feel that perhaps, for some unknown reasons, our Foreign Minister has not been able to press for more funds to provide more facilities to these Missions. I feel that in the new areas of Africa and South America our Missions will have to be increased, our Missions will have to be supplied with necessary equipments to be able to deal with the situation more effectively. There are many constraints and I am sure the Miinster is aware of them. We make political apointments now and then. Those political appointments, I am sorry to have to say here many times, are not made on the basis of competence. I feel that in such a critical sphere as foreign affairs, particularly diplomacy, it is very important that competent people should be sent, and not somebody who is well-known or who is important to us. What is his capacity to do this kind of work that is important. This should weigh more and this should be taken into consideration. That, I believe, is not being done which I personally feel should be considered sincerely.

Now and again, voice is raised about matters which I do not think important at all. Very recently. I remember, we had a Committee which went round seeing how much Hindi is being used in our foreign Missions. Tell me, Sir, when we are not able to use Hindi entirely in our country, how are we going to press our Missions abroad to use Hindi. I can understand using Hindi in their correspondence with India. But I believe there have been even demands made that our Ambassadors and our high officials are unable to make conversation in Hindi and that even in foreign countries you must ask Hindi to be an accepted language. It is a very tall order and I do not think we should waste our time and energy and money on such things. It is not a question of slighting Hindi as a language, but has been seen that a translation can never be as good as the original. So, if our envoys, if our Miinsters and if our people who go abroad are able to converse fluently in English or in other foreign language where it is necessary, the impact of whatever we talk will be much more than through Interpreters. It is all right for

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some countries to demand that. But basically we are a country where many languages are spoken by our leaders and I do not think we should worry about such petty questions.

I would like to say that I have raised some pertinent points which I hope you will take into consideration and give a reply. We have done well up till now and I think we are going in the right direction and I think if we continue this way, we will come out finally very well in the international and diplomatic field.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the foreign policy of our Government has support from all the quarter of the House. The reason is, they are following a very correct and a right policy, and that policy is to try to keep peace around India in the neighbourhood, in the neighbouring countries and in the world at large.

Sir, India has a vested interest to fulfil the aspirations of feeding 700 millions of our population. We have to give them enough meals so that they can lead a good and happy life. We have to give them houses. We have to give them education. We have to give them opportunities to develop fully so that they could be of some use to the nation at large. To meet this end it is necessary that we should live in peace. If we do not live in peace we will not be able to develop our economy; we will not be able to raise the standard of our life. From this point of view, our goal should be to preserve peace around our continent. I am glad that we are supporting U.N. activities. We are also making a very serious attempt to see that there is disarmament and this obnoxious race for armament should stop. We are also trying to pursuade through the U.N. Assembly the Security Council and our great non-alignment movement to see that the super powers do not manufacture nuclear weapons and also do not heap them in large numbers in different parts of the world. When we do all these things it is also very necessary that we must be strong at home. Unless and until we have our internal strength, the capacity—moral and others—will not be as effective as it will be if we are strong. The super-powers naturally would follow their own compulsions even if they go against the interest of their allies and friends. They naturally estimate our strength and also the strength of our political Institutions. They also desire that we should weaken ourselves in our capacity to resist the tension which the super powers are creating all over the world. We have seen what strong lobby these powers had in the recent Seventh Summit at New Delhi. They want to project their own view points so that our war the war of the non-alignment against these nuclear powers does not get momentum. I thought it therefore, very necessary that we must as quickly and as ruthelessly as possible come down heavily on the violent movements which are started by some fifth columnists in Assam and in Punjab. Sir, I fail to understand how a temple, a worshipping place, could be still a temple or a worshipping place when it harbours persons who commit offences.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Criminal offences.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: ....criminals who run away after committing offence and take shelter. I wonder how even the custodians of these temples could be spared from the clutches of the Law. They are abetting the offence by harbouring these criminals and we are trying to negotiate with such people. Sir, I am afraid we are going too far. I quite understand that we must try as much as possible to do it in a way that more trouble is not created in this country. But there is a limit for our tolerance and there is also a limit for us, and at that point, we must stop and come down heavily both on the persons who are trying to create trouble in Punjab and the persons who are trying to create trouble in Assam. It is necessary, therefore, that unless and until we effectively and very quickly pull down the citadels of violence in these two places, we will not be as strong as it is necessary for us to seek peace and security in the world.

Sir, our worries are many—our worry of the Indian Ocean, worry as a result of the supply of F-16 planes and sophisticated

weapons to Pakistan. Our worry is also because Saudi Arabia is advancing large sums of money, perhaps 200 to 300 million dollars to Pakistan for purchasing these sophisticated weapons.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They are manufacturers of Islamic bomb.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: There is also in the air what is called the Islamic bomb. We must try to see and persuade our good neighbours that going in this direction is not in their interest and it is not in the interest of others also. We want to create the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The Super Powers want the epicentre of world tension to be spread over all the places in the world. They specially want this epicentre not in their own continent, but in Asia and Western part of Europe and that is the reason that these Super Powers are making a very serious attempt to build up military and naval presence all over the world, specially in Asia and Europe. And also in the Indian Ocean there are bases, there is rapid deployment of forces; Deigo Garica has the biggest military build up in Indian Ocean by the United States. The United Nations with the assistance of a large number of nations have passed resolutions to see that this Indian Ocean of ours is a zone of peace. But it is our misfortune that the super-powers have disregarded that call, not once but several times. Sir the detente has also been suspended since February, 1978. The dialogue also appears to have been almost frozen. The Non-Aligned countries are trying to see that there is a dialogue between these powers who are trying to spread tense atmosphere all over the world but we have still not succeeded. In this connection, I must say that our Non-Aligned Movement will be very effective to resist the attitude of these super-powers. It is quite possible because these two powers are so powerful, they have all the technological might, they have all the destructive armaments and the therefore they are not in a mood to listen to the counsel of different countries. But I thought that it would be better if this Non-Aligned Movement also spread in the shape of a people's movement. I am glad that the people in the United States, people in England, people in Canada, people in Western Europe and people in India have appreciated the movement and the movement of the people is gathering momentum. People are demonstrating against this atrocious attitude of the super-powers. And I think, if people take up this movement along with the Non-Aligned nations, it will resist the attitude of the super-powers who are today going in the wrong direction and trying to create tensions all over the world and manufacturing weapons which perhaps would destroy the whole of the humanity. Therefore, Sir, I think, the Non-Aligned Movement is a very important movement and I am glad that we have hosted the Summit only recently. I have no doubt and our country has no doubt that our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who is now chairman of the Summit would do her best along with the assistance of the 101 nations all over the world to see that all the nations in the world live in peace and security. I think, we are following a very right path by our attitude towards Afghanistan, by our attitude towards PLO and by our attitude towards Kampuchea, India has always deplored Soviet move into Afghainstan. But we have refused to accept that it can be said as Soviet expansionism. Our attitude towards Afghanistan, our attitude towards PLO and our attitude towards Kampuchea is now being adopted by some other nations also.

We see that the China's attitude is also being gradually diluted. The Aseans who were attacking us are also now beginning to understand that the regime of Pol Pot was genocidal. There is a lot of evidence accumulated how to show that they were committing heinous crimes and violence against all its people. Prince Sihanouk has also suggested the replacement of Vietnamese troops by UN personnel. We, therefore, see that our point of view is gradually being appreciated by other nations also.

I think, our policy is a right policy. We are carrying with us all the nations that have become free very recently. We want to live in peace and develop ourselves as much as possible. The cost of armaments which the Super Powers are

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manufacturing is so much that if they do not manufacture at least half, perhaps the developing countries would profit immensely. They would be doing service to humanity if they stop manufacturing such costly and dangerous weapons. Our hon. Minister of External Affairs is doing very well. He is travelling all over the world. He is trying to see that peace is there in the world so that we can all develop. We all wish him success in this great effort.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, foreign policy had never acquired that much importance as it has today because the world has now come closer. The development of science and technology, communications and the economic interdependence between different countries have all given added importance to the foreign policy of every country and, particularly, to a country like India which is a big country, a country with great history, a country which has made valuable contribution to history. During the last 50 to 60 years. India's contributions were great when many countries in the world were fighting for their freedom. Therefore, its foreign policy and the initiatives by External Affairs Ministry have acquired great importance. I think that there are two major objectives of the foreign policy. One that our foreign policy should be able to take care of our national interests and should project our policies properly in the world and equally important task of the foreign policy is its human and international commitments. We, as a Member in the comity of nations, have to perform our international duty also. I will say that Indian foreign policy also has a history. It was the great fortune of the counrty that Panditt Jawaharlal Nehru became our first Prime Minister, a man with a great vision, a man with a good understanding of history. He was able to give the right kind of direction and the formulation of the Indian foreign policy. I would say that, by and large, we are carrying forward that tradition. And this is good. Therefore, Indian foreign policy basically remains the policy of peace and international cooperation.

I would like to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister to an important aspect of our foreign policy. Everybody will agree that our domestic socio-economic policies are highly linked with our foreign policy. What did we do in the Seventh Non-aligned Conference in Delhi? The NAM said that the one major challenge that the developing countries are facing today is that they continue to be exploited by the developed countries. There are many countries with colonial approach and policies. There are countries with imperialistic policies and they continue to exploit the under-developed countries for the third world countries or the developing whatever we call. NAM has again given a call for a new international socio-economic order. It has given a call that the colonial powers and the developed countries must stop exploitation of the developing countries. We want a proper share in the would capital because historically we have been exploited. It is all good and it is very correct approach on a global level. But then when we look at our own socio-economic policy internally, a person feels highly disturbed. I feel that our domestic socio-economic policies have not been able to do justice to 80 per cent of our population. When we talk of certain highly developed countries socially and economically exploiting the developing countries, then what do we do at home? We see that only 20 per cent of our population is becoming richer. The major fruits of development are going only to them. 80 per cent of our population continues to be socially and economically exploited. This is a contradiction. It is high time that the Government, instead of only giving a call on international level should do somtthing at home also, Otherwise we will not be able to enjoy moral authority and will not be able to inspire the people. It is high time that after 35 years of our independence, Government must give a serious look to refixing of our economic priorities, and re-orientation of policies. Our respected Rangaji, I think from his very young days,—I have read in a book written by a foreigner a lady professor, while praising Mr. Ranga's role said, that a young Ranga coming from a rich peasant family raised the voice of common peasants. I

would like to know what is happening to the 80 per cent of our population living in our villages. They continue to be socially and economically backward, they still suffer from discrimination, they still continue to be exploited by the vested interests in our society. Therefore, if you want to conduct our foreign policy with dignity, with confidence, with honour, then we have to be a strong self-reliant country. I am not saying that India has not done anything towards self-reliance. India has gone a long way towards establishment of a self-reliant economy. We have acquired self-reliance in economy to a great extent. But at the same time we have greatly contributed to building a capitalist society in our country. In the light of the New Delhi NAM Message and the Political and Economic Declarations the Government of India must give a serious thought to our socio-economic policies at home.

I hope the Foreign Minister will educate his own Party Members on Foreign Policy though he has made it clear many times 'that they do not bracket the Super Powers'. But some of his Party Members go on saying things without understanding the role of the major powers in the world. I was going through the Report of the Ministry of External Affairs where it says about disarmament. In the Second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly our Foreign Minister made a brilliant speech stating the position of the Government of India regarding peace and war and disarmament. The report state that the Prime Minister sent a message saying that the 'Session should negotiate a binding convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons'. This was the first point she has made in that Message. How does one go on equating the Soviet Union and the U.S.A.? The Soviet Union was the first to declare, it was late President Brezhnev—and its present President has reiterated time and again—who sent a special message to the second special Disarmament Session that the Soviet Union would not be the first to strike, would not be the first to use nuclear weapon. Let this guarantee be given by the USA and other nuclear powers. Had they come forward with that, there would have been no danger of destruction of the world today. U.S.S.R. has given this assurance time and again. India and the Soviet Union have worked together on several occasions for disarmament and on such occasions they have had almost the same approach. When some of the ruling power Members bracket the Super Powers, they condemn their own Government also because they do not understand their own government policy.

AN HON. MEMBER: They do not mind it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would not say that they do not mind it because the patriotic sense of Congressmen is very high. That is one great tradition. I do not question that. It is out of ignorance that they do. Perhaps, they do not understand.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How can a judge be an ignorant person?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: India today has acquired a historical position. History has given to it a great position. I should say that it is a coincidence of history that India got this position. Out of modesty many times it has been said that India does not want to be the leader of the non-aligned movement. But we have go the leadership because the Prime Minister of India now happens to be the Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement. You may not call yourself the leader out of modesty, but people will look towards you as leader of the Movement and, therefore, you have to play your role as such. This is what is needed today that India, as a great country, as the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, has to play a great role for world peace, for disarmament, and a great role against all the manipulations of the imperialist, colonial and racist forces, has to sometime call a spade, a spade and has to tell the United States of America, 'Look here, stop your interference, what you are doing in most parts of the world in Indian Ocean —in Latin America, in the Arab world and everywhere.' Sir, it gives us a great feeling of pride that India is being supported by Yasser Arafat—the entire Arab world in sipte of the religious affinity they are trying to build, in spite of the fundamentalist forces working in the Arab

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world. Most of the Arab world today look to India as a friend, as a sympathiser and as a country fighting for their cause. India today has this historical opportunity. I would like our Government play a major role and take the initiative whether it is in the United Nations or any other forum. Prime Miinster gave a call that at the next General Assembly session all the Heads of States and Governments must meet and discuss the major world problems threadbare. This is a good initiative and I hope that when the next General Assembly session meets you should see, Mr. Foreign Minister, you should please try to persuade the Heads of States that they respect the call of the Prime Miinster of India and the Chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement, they attend the session. Our Prime Minister, I think, did a right thing by going to the United States of America and the Can Cun conference, trying to persuade them to understand and see the problems. But this report does admit that this North-South negotiations were virtually paralysed and there was an erosion of the spirit of multilateralism. Who paralysed this North-South negotiations? Is it not the United States of America who paralysed this? After Can Cun Conference USA does not want to act because they have a definite policy. Who is supporting Pakistan, giving it the latest armaments and trying to create tension in this area? Who is he? The culprit must be named—that this is the culprit and I think the time has come and the culprit has to be named. It is no use go on saying that all the big powers are there as they have their own interests and they are manipulating. Is it not the fact that Soviet Union says that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace? Is it not the Soviet Union which was the first country which said, 'Yes, Indian Ocean must be a zone of peace.'? They support this idea. But who is not supporting it? The USA and other powers. The Foreign Minister said that not only these two powers but there are more than two powers whose presence is there in the Indian Ocean.

They are not accepting Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Who is violating the decision taken in the UN General Assembly that the Indian Ocean should be treated as a zone of peace? Is it Soviet Union or USA?

Therefore, I am saying that there is a need for educating our people. There is a need for educating our Ambassadors and our representatives also. I want to say a word about that. I normally do not speak against them. I would say, Mr Foreign Minister, you should have a fresh look about your Embassies working abroad. I am glad that one committee has been formed. I do not yet know what will be the scope of that committee and how far they will suggest, whether they are going to suggest only on the financial aspect or they are going to say something about the entire functioning of our Chanceries and Embassies abroad. We have got some brilliant officers in our Foreign Ministry. They are capable of implementing our policies.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Hear, hear.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: But it is also a fact that some of our Ambassadors and High Commissioners are sitting in our Chanceries as little lords. They sit pretty well without much bothering about projecting our image. We see in Delhi some of the Ambassadors, how they do public relationship, when some important persons from their countries come, how they try to see that they meet maximum number of people, talk to them. I have not found in any of our ambassadors when some important Members of Parliament or important leaders of the country go abroad — though they are good in inviting for lunch and dinner — but rarely they invite important people, MPs, journalists, professors and academicians where they can get an opportunity to talk to them and say something on behalf of their country. This approach is lacking in most of our Chanceries' I would request the hon. Foreign Minister not to take all the burden on his head. You have done a good job. You had established good personal contacts with many of the Foreign Ministers of many countries which has contributed quite a

lot to the strengthening of our relationship. Some of our Foreign Secretaries did a good job before this Non-Aligned Summit but it is only occasionally. It should be a part of the system; not that when we are going in for an important occasion only then our Foreign Ministry is activised and then after that they start taking it easy. That should not be allowed. It was really a surprise to me today that for the first time I see that in the Officers' Gallery neither the Foreign Secretary nor the Secretaries of your Ministry found time to come and listen to what the Members have to say here. I am sorry for this. Though these things look small yet they are big things. That shows their approach. They do not bother. Some officers will send some report and they will read it sitting in their offices and let the Foreign Minister sit here because he has a duty to perform. So, I think, certain things have not only to be corrected but also they have to be told to behave properly and do their duty properly.

15.56 hrs.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Sir, I was looking into this Report and, I think, at one place it has been mentioned that you led a delegation to some country. Mr. Speaker, I must say you did quite a good job for the country not only as Speaker but also as representative of our country on many occasions and, as such, a little more mention should have been made. I think it would have been proper when the Speaker of the country who has a position is going and doing certain things it should have found proper mention in the Report. The method of writing the Report should not be bureaucratic and routine.

Sir, I will say our embassies abroad have to be more dynamic. They need a second look. In certain prestigious assies like London, Paris, Washington embassies people want to go there but embassies in Latin American countries, African and Asian countries are down graded. They do not have even proper staff, proper resources and many of the do not have proper buildings and furniture. I think these things have to be done and this committee which has been appointed will give necessary attention.

16.00 hrs.

I know one or two embassies where the ambassadors say, where do I meet the Indian people? When this embassy was established the Indian population was 1,000; all of a sudden during the last 10 years it has gone up to 60 or 70 thousands, even lakhs in many Gulf countries and other countries. Buildings remain the same, small buildings; staff increase is one here or two there; some people are sent there. Another important point that I would like to say is this: When ambassadors are posted, perhaps they represent us less and they represent that country more where they are posted. Very often they speak the language of that country. They go on Supporting that Government; what is the Government of India's stand, they are not even aware of that. I am not identifying a particular person. Just for example, I am saying, a man posted at Baghdad will speak the language of Iraq. He will make out a strong case for that country. A man posted at Teheran will make out a strong case for Iran. But they will not care about the approach of the Government of India.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): They have never been at war!

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: They may not be at war; I am not saying that, they are might be at cold war.

I want to say a word about the next Commonwealth Conference in New Delhi.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What about the treatment given to the Indian people? Please say something about that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I have said about it. The Indian people are highly dissatisfied because they feel, it is very difficult to get access to a proper person in the embassy; they will be lucky if they go up to Enquiry or Reception. This matter needs a serious look. Please

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

do not try to evolve a consensus in Commonwealth meeting; otherwise you will face an odd situation. Speak out your mind, I am sure that you will do it. I am just giving advice. Don't try to reach a consensus because you will be in an odd company I do not see much relevance of India being in the Commonwealth today; there was a time when we had big trade and business relations; we thought that in the beginning that we should not sever our relations with the Commonwealth. I will not demand it today because you are a host country; you have to hold that Commonwealth conference; let the conference be held; then you give a thought whether it is necessary that you should continue to be in the Commonwealth.

Then there are one or two matters regarding which I want the Foreign Minister to tell us the correct position. I asked this question also last time in the Foreign Affairs Consultative Committee. He promised us that he will let us know. We had read about American plans for de-stabilisation in India...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Balkanisation.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Well, we know that Americans had not been happy. They have never been happy with India becoming a stronger country. We know what America did before this 7th summit. What did they do? They tried their best that this conference should be disrupted; they tried their best that there should be division in the non-aligned movement. They tried to whip up the people who came to speak for them that they should take this stand; although they tried many things, they failed because of the maturity of the movement because of the care taken by India. Because of that they failed. But we have to be careful. I would like to know what our Government is doing in this respect.

I have with me a magazine **New Times**. There is a item regarding the Assamese chauvinist group's violence in Assam. Giving some facts, the New Delhi correspondent says:

> "The Indian press has repeatedly observed that the aggressive rampage of the Assamese chauvinist groups could not have assumed such a scale where the extremist leaders not connected with US special services, which are out to give effect to the plan worked out long ago in the US for disrupting India's national unity and territorial integrity. The plan, code-named Brahmaputra Project, is aimed at breaking away from India a number of strategically important areas in the northeast of the country."

This is an important magazine of Soviet Union. They are not irresponsible to say such things and they, as friends, have been pointing out to certain forces which are trying to weaken our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is his report? Most of the people in this country feel highly concerned. Now, I would like to know what steps the Government is taking to see that these forces do not indulge in such kind of anti-Indian activities and if they do indulge then the Government has a patriotic duty to tell them that this is not their business. So many things have been said earlier that the representative of the USA in UN has some scheme and others have some other schemes and, therefore, we feel concerned and would like to know from the Foreign Minister what steps are being taken in this matter?

Sir, I would like that the Foreign Minister should pay a little more attention to the Latin American countries. A new upsurge is coming in that part of the world and many new forces have come on the scene. They are important forces. They look toward India as an important country and, therefore, I would like that in our relationship we should pay more attention to the Latin American countries and the newly liberated countries where progressive governments are coming in existence and they are becoming part of the non-aligned family also.

Further, Sir, our Economic Counsellors or Economic Ministers in our Embassies have to play a major role now because economic issues have become very important issues—World Bank and IMF role. As the Prime Minister said in her press conference they are demanding pound of flesh and she said we will not accept that. But saying is not enough unless you have a strong economic base.

Sir, sometimes the dangers do not come from outside. The dangers come from within and the reactionary forces try to take advantage when there is economic distress. This is what is happening in our country. Many a time it is said that there are foreign forces working in Assam. Will the hon. Minister ask the US Department how did they dare to given visa to Mr. Chairman who is claiming to the leader of Khalstan? How BBC gave him 40 minutes on television? He was shown there as President of Khalistan currency was shown on BBC. Their flag was shown on BBC TV. When Mrs. Thatcher is coming to attend Commonwealth Conference I think a word of explanation from her could be asked as ernment is doing? She can easily say it is an independent agency. They are a democratic country and therefore they do not interfere in BBC. The BBC has become the spoke-agency of the British Government. Therefore, in conclusion, I will say that, as I said in the beginning, basically, I think, India's foreign policy is righht. India's foreign policy the policy of peace, India remains anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist.

It is in the fitness of things that when we are fighting for a New International Socio-Economic Order, we must have a new Socio-Economic Order within our country also as decided by Congress at Bhubaneshwar an dothe: places. With these words I conclude.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का समय दिया । मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने निर्गुट सम्मेलन का आयोजन कर के जो कार्य किया है वह बहुत ही महान् कार्य है। उस कार्य के लिए यहां धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव भी पारित किया गया ।

हमने यह सम्मेलन आयोजित कर के पुनः एक बार फिर सारे विश्व को बता दिया है कि भारत जो कि महात्मा गांधी का देश है, वह हमेशा शांतिप्रिय देश रहा है और आगे भी रहेगा। उसने सदा 'जियो और जीने' दो के सिद्धांत का पालन किया है। हम जितने भी हमारे पड़ौसी देश हैं उनको भी यही सलाह देते हैं। हम किसी भी देश से झगड़ा करना नहीं चाहते हैं। हमारे देश की 70 करोड़ की आबादी शांति से रहना चाहती है।

परन्तु विश्व के कुछ बड़े बड़े देश, जो कि धनी देश भी हैं, वे भारत को एक तीसरी शक्ति के रूप में उभरते हुए नहीं देखना चाहते। उन्हें भारत का इस प्रकार से उभरना अच्छा नहीं लगता । वे किसी न किसी प्रकार से हमारे देश में आन्तरिक विवाद खड़ा करने अथवा पड़ौसी देश से हमारा झगड़ा करवाने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं। मगर इन देशों को अपने मन्सूबों में कभी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं होगी ।

ये देश पाकिस्तान जैसे देशों को एफ-16 विमान देने की बात करते हैं। ये क्यों देते हैं? ये इसलिए देते हैं ताकि इन देशों का पैसा विकास कार्यों में न लग कर हथियारों पर, उनके जमा करने पर खर्च हो। इस तरह से अमरीका जैसा देश दुनियां के गरीब और छोटे देशों का पैसा इकट्ठा कर के और अपनी सामरिक शक्ति को बनाये रख कर दुनियां पर राज करना चाहता है। अमेरिका चाहता है कि बड़े बड़े

[श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया]

हथियारों की जो शक्ति है उसके द्वारा वह हमारे जैसे देशों की मैन पावर पर शासन करे और हमारे जैसे देशों के धन से उसके देश के लोग आराम की जिन्दगी व्यतीत करें। वह चाहता है कि बाकी के लोग गरीबी में अपना जीवन व्यतीत करें और आपस में लड़ते-झगड़ते रहें और वह सब पर राज करता रहे। यह उसकी पालिसी है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यह कभी सफल होने वाली नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो निर्गुट सम्मेलन हुआ, इसमें 101 देशों ने भाग लिया। यह निर्गुट सम्मेलन प्रारंभ में केवल 25 देशों से आरंभ हुआ था। जो विदेश नीति हमारे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरु ने तैयार की थी। आज दुनियां के सभी लोग उसकी तारीफ कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे जो प्रचार के माध्यम हैं, वे बहुत कमजोर हैं। विदेशों में हमारी बात जितनी ताकत के साथ, जितनी प्रबलता के साथ जानी चाहिये, वह नहीं जा पा रही है। अभी यादव जी कह रहे थे कि हमारे यहां की छोटी-सी बात भी बी०बी०सी० बढ़ा-बढ़ा कर पेश करता है और दुनियां में हमें बदनाम करता है। हमारा प्रचार तंत्र भी बी बी० सी० की० तरह का एक सशक्त तंत्र होना चाहिये। इस पर अगर और भी धन लगाने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह लगाया जाना चाहिये। मुझे भी विदेश जाने का मौका मिला है। हमारे राजदूत चाहे जापान में हों, ब्रिटेन में हों, अमरीका में हों, चुपचाप बैठे रहते हैं। उनको शक्तिशाली बनाने की आवश्यकता है। कई बातों का पता हमको विदेशों के समाचार पत्रों से पता चलती है। खालिस्तान के नोट छप जाते हैं हमको पता नहीं लग पाता। इसलियें हमको विजिलेंस व्यवस्था को भी शक्तिशाली बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके बारे में आप क्या प्रबंध करने जा रहे हैं?

हमारे यहां के लोग दूसरे देशों में नौकरी के लिये जाते हैं। लाखों की संख्या में लोग जाते हैं। एजेंट्स उनसे हजारों रुपया ले लेते हैं और आगे नौकरी की कोई गारंटी भी नहीं होती। कई बार तो उन लोगों को वहां पर ले जाकर छोड़ दिया जाता है। कई बार सिर्फ रोटी और कपड़े पर उनसे काम लिया जाता है। सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जब ये लोग बाहर जायें तो इनके बारे में पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिये। जिस कंपनी में काम करने के लिये जा रहे हैं उसकी जानकारी भी सरकार को होनी चाहिये। इन लोगों के शोषण को रोका जाना चाहिये।

अभी जयदीप सिंह जी हिन्दी के बारे में कह रहे थे। मैं हिन्दी स्टेट का रहने वाला हूं। साउथ की तरफ के लोग भी जब मिलते हैं तो हिन्दी सीखने की इच्छा व्यक्त करते हैं। अगर जापान का आदमी आता है तो अंग्रेजी जानते हुए भी अपनी भाषा में जवाब देता है। अगर हम भारतीय हैं तो अपनी भाषा का विकास करना चाहिये। अपने कल्चर का विकास करना चाहिये। महात्मा गांधी जब एक कान्फ्रेंस में भाग लेने के लिये गये तो उनको लंगोटी पहन कर जाने से रोका गया लेकिन वे उसी वेश में गये। अगर हमें अपने पिछड़ेपन को दूर करना है तो अपने कल्चर को अपना होगा। विदेशों में भी हमें अपनी भाषा, रहनसहन और कल्चर को बड़ी ताकत के साथ रखनी चाहिये। तभी हम अपने आपको सच्चे भारतीय कह सकेंगे।

अभी जो नान अलायंड कान्फ्रेंस हुई, इसके बारे में मैं कल नहीं बोल सका। आज

इस देश के नौजवान और सारी जनता यह समझ गई है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जैसी नेता देश में तो क्या पूरे विश्व में नहीं है। हमारे गरीब देश में इतनी बड़ी कान्फ्रेंस हुई, एशियाड हुआ, इससे हमारे देश का सिर ऊंचा हुआ है। हमारे देश-वासियों ने आज दिखा दिया है कि हम किसी भी काम को पूरा कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश के लोग इतने मेहनती है। इसके बावजूद अगर कुछ पार्टियां और नेता लोग देश की जनता को गुमराह करें तो यह बात गलत है। भारत के लोग बड़े शांतिप्रिय है, शांति के साथ रहना चाहते हैं। दुनिया के जितने भी देश हैं, वे यह मानेंगे कि अगर हमको जिन्दा रहना है तो लड़ाई-झगड़े से नहीं बल्कि शांति से रहना है तभी वे तरक्की करेंगे और उनकी ताकत बढ़ेगी। मैं अधिक वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता, सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्य-वाद देना चाहता हूं। जिस तरह से मंत्री जी ने विदेश मंत्रालय का काम किया है और जिस प्रकार से हमारा भारत विश्व शक्ति के नाम से आगे बढ़ रहा है, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Sir, I do not propose to condemn the big powers. We in our country have a trend that everytime whatever forum we get we start condemning the imperialists without rhyme or reason. If we are not to praise, we do not have to condemn. Only then in true spirit of non-alignment can we be four in our dealings with these countries. Sir, what has happened sometimes is, that we in our dealings in foreign policy have often shown as if we favour or particular countr yand we decry the other. Sir, we, emerging as a leader of the non-aligned countries, should be very fair in our dealings and not become partisan. Take for evample Afghanistan. Afghanistan is suffering under foreign intervention, but we have not condemned the USSR in the same terms and in the same tone as we have been condemning the USA. How can we get the credibility of countries when we become partisan but call ourselves non-aligned, how can we exercise our moral strength in bringing the countries together for peace? We should be very temperate in our language in our dealings and in our attitude. That was only can we really become true leader of the world.

Sir, we are a democratic country. Our system of Government is based on parilamantary democracy. In this respect we are close to the Western countries. There is no denial on that ground. In our attitude, in our actions, we probably are Showing that we area hetero-gneous policy, something of socialism, something of communism, something of Western democracy. Our Constitution very clearly shows that we have opted for Parliamentary democracy. Is it not our duty to strengthen the principles which our founding fathers have provided in the Constitution? We Should strengthen the democratic forces in theinternational field.

Sir, we are very much concerned about the trouble that is taking place and has taken place all these years in the Middle East. Now, the entire world has condemned Israel and we should condemn it for its atocities. But thisis not sufficient If we want to bring peace, if we want to give our contrbution to that area, then I feel we have to recognise Israel. Our government has taken a stand regarding Israel to which many will not agree. We have not so far taken any steps towards giving it recognition. We have not established any diplomatic relations with them. What are the reasons? How can we, as leaders of the non-aligned countries, influence Israel morally and otherwise? Why should Israel listen to us? We have gone out of the way in condemning it; not only that, we have gone out of the way in supporting the PLO. Sir, PLO must have its own homeland. Israel also must have its own homeland, but if the Arab countries and others say that nothing doing, Israel should be completely wiped out from the face of the "Earth" then there will not be a meeting point and no end to the strife. Philistines should get their homeland,

[Shri N. E. Horo]

If we want to bring these two countries together, we must equally say that Israel must have the right to exist, and the PLO must also have the right to have its homeland. Can we not have a review of our attitude in this respect?

I feel that if we recognize Israel and have diplomatic relations with them, then we will have the moral right to tell the Israel and the PLO 'Your attitude of refusing to talk is not correct. You should come to the negotiating table'. Otherwise, our words will be empty ones.

In dealing with the Super Powers we have tilted towards the USSR, we have boldly said that we are very straight. But, in the world looking at us? We are the biggest democracy in the World. Others are looking towards us for guidance. It is our duty to be able to tell the world that we are credit-worthy. It seems to me that so far, we have not sufficiently shown this strength. The Minister of External Affairs should consider having a new international outlook. It seems that in our foreign policy, there is too much of an element of subjective consideration. Sometimes, I feel that our foreign policy is based on subjective considerations, that it is not according to the conditions and situations available in the world; it is not according to our philosophy or ideology. Our foreign policy should be pragmatic and that we should be credit-worthy. We should act in such a way that the people of the entire world cannot point any accusing finger towards us, but will praise our moral and political strength.

Finally, Sir, we accuse several countries for practising colonialism and apartheism and frightly so. But are we not doing the same things in our country? Let us look at ourselves. Professing is something and practising is another. We have been condemning imperialist countries for practising colonialism and we have been condemning South Africa for its *apartheid* But in our country, are we ourselves not But in our country, are we ourselves not practising colonialism in some form or the other, and suppressing people—those who are struggling for their emancipations, and for their identity? There are regions in the country, specially in tribal areas, and other under developed places where the people want to establish their identity. They have a desire to establish their identity within the framework of our Constitution. What is happening in our country? We should be ashamed of it.

Let us be strong and true to our profession. Let us call a spade a spade. With these words, I close my speech, and I appeal to the Government to reconsider the question of giving recognition to Israel, so that in that area, viz. the Middle East, we can be effective in bringing about peace.

श्री एम० रान गोपाल रेडडी: (निज़ामाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी मैं विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों पर देशी भाषा में बात करना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या बात है। आप बड़े स्वदेशी लगते हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : बहुत से भाषण हुए सब अंग्रेजी में हुए सिवाय एक के। तो मैं दोनों विदेश मंत्रियों को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। नान-ऐलाइंड मूवमेंट के बारे में कल जो सदन से प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है उसमें मैं एक चीज और जोड़ना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह बड़े बड़े नेताओं को तो मुबारकबाद देना ही चाहिये अगर कामन मैन जो पुलिस के जवान के रूप में 24 घंटे दिन रात काम करते रहे हमारे सैक्योरिटी अफसर काम करते रहे कैमरा मैन होटल के बीयरर्स खाना पकाने वाले काम करते रहे उन सब को हमें बधाई देना चाहिये क्योंकि वह भी पार्ट और पार्सल रहे हैं इस समिट कानफरेंस को सक्सेसफुल बनाते हैं। हमारी राजधानी में रोजाना 1 लाख आदमी आते हैं...

16.29 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

उन्होंने भी बहुत अच्छा डिस्प्लिन रखा है। हमें यह भी मालूम है कि बड़े-बड़े देशों के जो नेता यहां आये हैं, उनके बहुत से विरोधी भी होते हैं। उनको विरोधियों से बचाने का बहुत बड़ा काम है। इसमें हमारे सैक्रेटरी साहब ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और हमारे दूतावास ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है क्योंकि उन्होंने अच्छी फिजा तैयार की है।

इसमें हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने भी अच्छा पार्ट किया है। हमारे विदेश मंत्री जहां जाते हैं, जैसे जलता हुआ शोला भी ठंडे पानी में गिरने से बुझ जाता है, उसी प्रकार कोई भी टेंशन वाला मामला वहां हो, उनके जाने के बाद वह डिफ्यूज हो जाता है खत्म हो जाता है। यह उनकी किस्मत है।

उनका पोलिटिकल कैरियर 1938 में शुरू हुआ है। तब नागपुर में वह और मैं साथ-साथ पढ़ते थे। श्री रवि शंकर शुक्ल ने उस जमाने में हमको दाखिला दिया। हम लोग 1200 विद्यार्थी हैदराबाद छोड़कर नागपूर में पढ़ने आये थे। उसी जमाने से त्रिपुरा कांग्रेस हुई, जहां पर श्री सुभाष च द्र बोस अध्यक्ष थे। वहां पर हम गये। हैदराबाद देशी रियासत थी, वहां से पहले कोई नहीं आ सकता था. लेकिन हम 1200 लड़के पहली बार वहां आये। इधर आने के बाद हमें बड़े-बड़े नेताओं से मिलने और उन्हें सुनने का मौका मिला और त्रिपुरा कांग्रेस में हमने वालेन्टियर की हैसियत से काम किया।

आजकल एटम-बम की बहुत चर्चा चल रही है। राजाजी ने कई बार कहा है कि घर में हिफाजत के वास्ते हमको कुत्ता रखना चाहिये, शेर नहीं। अगर शेर को रखेंगे, तो जब तक शेर पर बैठे रहते हैं, बड़ी खुशी होती है लेकिन जब शेर के नीचे उतरते हैं तो शेर के पेट के अन्दर चले जाते हैं। इसी तरह से जो एटम-बम की तैयारी करना चाहते हैं, वह वैसे ही एटम-बम से खत्म हो जायेंगे। इसलिये हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की जो नीति है वह पूरे देश को ही नहीं, पूरे विश्व को शांत रखने की है। यह काफी बड़ा काम पीछे हुआ है, इससे उनकी बड़ी इज्जत बड़ी है।

पासपोर्ट के बारे में भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। पासपोर्ट मिलने में पहले बड़ी कठिनाई होती थी। एक एक आदमी को 300—300 और 500—500 रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते थे। अब 51 रुपये किसी भी पोस्ट आफिस में जमा कीजिये और फार्म भरकर भेज दीजिये, 21वें दिन पासपोर्ट घर पर आ जाता है। इससे बड़ी आसानी हो गई है। इससे लोगों को बाहर जाने का मौका मिल रहा है।

बाहर हमारे दूतावास भी बहुत काम कर रहे हैं। जितनी लेवर यहां से जाती है, वह उनकी देखभाल करते हैं। फारेन एम्बेसी के लोग जब तक वह कांट्रेक्ट क्लीयर नहीं करते, कोई नहीं जा सकता है। यह बहुत अच्छा है। उनकी निगरानी का अच्छा काम हो रहा है। इस बारे में मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं।

अपने दूतावासों के एम्बैसेडर्स के बारे में कभी-कभी कहा जाता है कि वह अच्छा काम नहीं करते हैं। श्री इद्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने ही सही कहा है कि हमारे बहुत ब्रिलियेन्ट और अच्छे लोग हिन्दुस्तान के हैं, हो सकता है कि उसमें कोई थोड़ा-बहुत वैसा हो, सारे तो अच्छे नहीं हो सकते। इससे पहले मैंने अपने विदेश मंत्री को कई बार पत्र लिखे हैं उस जमाने के साठे जी और सिंह जी को भी पत्र लिखें हैं, क्योंकि

[श्री० एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

हमारे एम्बसेडस के बच्चों की पढ़ाई का कोई इंतजाम नहीं था। मगर अब हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने बड़ी मेहरबानी कर के उन बच्चों की पढ़ाई का इंतजाम कर दिया है। क्योंकि कोई 3 साल अमेरिका में रहता है, अरब कंट्रीज में रहता है रूस और फ्रांस में रहता है तो कौनसी ज़बान में उनको शिक्षा दी जाये। अब उसका अच्छा इंतजाम हो गया है। क्योंकि इससे बड़ी तकलीफ थी अम्बेसी के लोगों को। बाहर शिक्षा का बहुत मूल्य देना बपड़ता है, जैसे अपने देश में थोड़े से पसे में आदमी पढ़ सकता है, वैसा वहां नहीं हो सकता है।

हमारे एम्बैसेडर्स के स्टाफ को वहां पर ठहरने का अच्छा इंतजाम होना चाहिये इसके अलावा यह बोलना कि वहां लोग बड़ी मोटर में बैठते हैं यह ठीक नहीं। वहां पैदल या रिक्शे पर चलना मुनासिब नहीं है। वह देश का नुमाइंदा होता है। इलैक्शन के वक्त वोट के लिये बोलना चाहिये, लेकिन पार्लियामैंट में बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह हमारे देश का सिम्बल होता है, आदमी की वहां प्रेस्टीज होनी चाहिये।

साउथ ईस्टर्न कंट्रीज में मैंने देखा है कि यहां के लोग वहां जाकर कहते हैं कि साहब हमारा पासपोर्ट गुम हो गया है। मैं फलां गांव का हूं, फलां हू। फौरन अपना अम्बैसेडर वहां उसको पासपोर्ट देता है और उनकी तकलीफ दूर करता है। रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा गया है कि वहां लोग स्ट्रैन्डे हो गए, उनके पास पैसा नहीं था तो अपनी गवर्नमेंट के पैसे से उन्होंने उनको हिन्दुस्तान वापिस भेजा। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि बड़ा अच्छा काम हो रहा है।

मैं मंत्री जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू। मंत्री जी बड़े ब्रिलियन्ट रहे हैं और खुशकिस्मती से जब पार्लिमेंट में आए और विदेश मंत्री बने तो और भी ज्यादा ब्रिलियेंट हो गये हैं। वक्त के साथ साथ उनकी ब्रिलिएंसी बढ़ती जा रही है। नागपुर में गए तो वहां उन्होंने मराठी सीख ली, कहीं और गये तो वहां की ज़बान भी सीख ली। फ्रांस और स्पेन की भाषायें सीखना भी अच्छा है। मंत्रीजी जब जवाब दें तो वे अग्रेंजी में जरूर बोलें लेकिन साथ साथ थोड़ा सा हिन्दी में भी बोलें।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I am glad to have this opportunity of congratulating our Ministry and the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the success they have helped our Prime Minister to achieve during this recent NAM. It was a brilliant week, a historic week in the history of the city and also for our country. I have seen the Minister as well as the experts at work from, more or less, close quarters, just as you have done. We were fortunate to be included in our Indian delegation. Anyhow, I did not do one-fourth of the work or spared one-fourth of the time for the work which they have put in while they were at work and at duty. Till very early hours of the day they were on their feet. So was our Prime Minister. And we know the result. The result has been satisfactory not only for India but for whole of the world.

India has always stood for peace. India did not aim at leadership. When I was as young as my friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, I used to tell Jawaharlal Nehru to give a lead in the name of India, as he was giving a lead to India after Mahatma Gandhi, in international affairs also. But now today, I am inclined to agree with what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru used to say to us that we should not go about saying that we are aiming at leadership. This excites the jealousy of other pepole. Instead of making more and more friends, we create a number of new opponents, enemies or rivals. That is my answer to my hon. friend, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, when he made a passionate

appeal to the Government of India and Parliament that we should be prepared to call a spade a spade when there is a need for it. We know now, the world knows and also the people who were responsible for it, know—they have got their own parties; all parties know it—who is responsible for the disturbed conditions in the Indian Ocean, Gulf area, West Asia and who is responsible for trying to create trouble within the NAM itself during the recent weeks. Yet it is not discreet, it is not wise to go about saying that you have done it, because it does not serve our purpose. On the other hand, the Prime Miinster had displayed a tremendous lot of courage. When she went to Cancun and then sought interview with Mr. Reagan she talked to him and made him realise that India is not after all so bad a country and Indira Ji is not such an impossible person to get on with, with the result she was invited to America. She was good enough, brave enough to go to America and she succeeded in softning the feelings of these in the State Department and possibly some of those in the Pent agon also, and their leader pointed out the role that is cast upon India by historical conditions in the present day world. That is my apoligia to the sincere plea placed before this House by Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

Madam, yesterday I did not have the opportunity to say what I say now, that the reecnt Conference was the biggest peace move in the world which has taken place till now. There were earlier moves also. There was Arther Greenwood. He organised a peace move; Myrdal, Bartrand Russell and others also had made their own contributions. Noel Baker also made a move like this and he was hailed by the Nobel Prize Trustees as a Nobel Prize winner. We are not asking for any such prize. But the biggest prize that India would like to have is to see the day or the days when there would be peace between Iran and Iraq.

In regard to Palestinians where the national home of Palestinians comes to be recognised in the United Nations by America and by Israel herself, when Kampuchea will come to be recognised by all the nations and when America will make a proper response to the repeated calls made by leaders of Soviet Russia that they would not be the first to use the nuclear force and when further tests in regard to these abominable nuclear weapons will be stopped? When would it come? It would come in the manner and with the speed with which the NAM nations will agree to work with unity among themselves and try to argue with their respective friends in the South as well as in the North to down their own arms against each other, to soften their own feelings towards each other and to agree to let the whole world live in peace. It is not only America which is the threat to the present day world, it is Russia also, it is China also, all these countries which are taking pride in being masters of nuclear arms. Other Western countries are also there. All of them are today a threat to the world peace. But all of them have got to come to reason. When would they do it—when their people and ours in NAM come to realise this threat of nuclear arms is so much a menace that it affects our peace, it affects the growth of our personality, it affects the humanity as a whole. In order to be able to do that, to carry on this kind of educational propaganda, humanitarian propaganda, NAM has come to be the biggest platform, the biggest power today in the world. That is why I welcome this NAM. I express my gratitude to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for having heeded the advice of India, for having taken courage, for having gained strength from this Parliament, in this hall, during all those years when he was the Prime Minister, in giving shape to this NAM.

One friend yesterday was echoing the spirit of Nazism and Fascism. I felt very unhappy. I admire his eloquence, but I should say it is very difficult to say an appropriate word to condemn the manner in which he has expressed his ideas of Fascism, Nazism, racism add what not. I hope and trust that his party will take the earliest occasion to disavow itself from that kind of attitude and the sentiments that he has expressed, because we stand for peace, we have always stood for peace.

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

We stand for peace between race and religion, between region and region between country and country. This caste and caste, between religion and religion, between country and country. is a message that has come down to us from the ages of our *rishis,* from Budha and Mahavira right down to Mahatma Gandhi, and now Jawaharlal Nehru has passed it on to us. We are proud of this heritage. We stand for peace.

In order to maintain peace, we have to protect ourselves also, and that is where Indraji was able to play a very important perspective role during her talks with President Reagan, explaining that by the supply of arms to our neighbours, in the manner they have done, they have done a gerat disservice to themselves, not to speak of disservice to ourselves. They have forced us to spend so many hundreds of crores of rupees on our defence forces, not because we are in love with them, as they seem to be in love with them, but because they have made it inevitable for us to waste our resources like this, when we need not only this sum, every rupee of it, but ten times of it, in order to help our backward classes, harijans, the down-trodden people, people below the poverty line, people without any social status at all in our country, whom we want to help to gain social status and social stamina and, on top of it, enable them to exercise their political rights as free citizens.

We need more money, and there I agree with Shri Chandrajit Yadav. It is no good for us to preach gospels in other countries, while poverty is stalking our land. When the NAM potentates were here in Delhi, there was beggary everywhere, squalor everywhere and deaths due to poverty. This is not one day's experience, it is every day experience. It has been like that. It is becoming worse? I do not think it is becoming worse. But it is bad enough, cruel enough. We do not feel as if we are realy civilized human beings. But we are really civilized human benigs. Yet we put up with it. Why? Because, we do not have sufficient stamina, economically, socially and politically; we do not have the political will either.

Only this morning, Sir, you will remember, there was a question about scavenging and what was the helpless answer that our Prime Minister was able to give? The answer is that we are not able to provide alternative employment for them. That is the cross that she is carrying, each one of us is carrying. Not that we are proud of it; we are ashamed of it. We are trying our level best to lift it from our shoulders and throw it away in the gutter. But we are not just able to do it. Would it be possible for us to do it? Yes, but only when there is world peace. This is what I said 30 or 37 years ago when I wrote abuot the "Bases of India's foreign policy." It is because of his anxiety to remove this poverty from our country that Mahatma Gandhi, first of all, wanted political freedom for our country and he supported Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Babu also while he was pleading for socialism in our country and all the three of htem have bestowed on us the National Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has been doing its best, but we are not able to raise this terrible cross, this burning cross, from over ourselves and that is why we want peace. I want all friends who were associated with the NAM to realise the significance of this terrible passion and fervour with which we are standing for peace, not because we are anti-American, not because we are anti-white people or anti-West or anything like that, but because we want peace in our country so that we can raise or lift or ennoble our masses to become real, full-blooded citizens. We want peace, and so we want them not to continue to indulge in their mad race, in their suicidal race, for nuclear arms. It is in this, atmosphere that I hail the leadership of Indiraji.

I was not quite happy that some of our friends on the Opposition side were not prepared to side with us as whole-heartedly as we would have liked, but I do not mind because politics is like that, Parliament is like this; we are on different sides and therefore, sometimes people are obliged to act in a partisan manner, but left to them-

selves, I am sure, when they are at home with their families, they would be able to confide to themselves that Indiraji has done a splendid job and through Indira we are able to provide the proper guidance to the NAM countries. Therefore, I wish to congratulate her. You have congratulated us, the Indian Delegation, and I was fortunate enough to be a Member of it; so were you, Madam.

16.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But I wish to congratulate all the Members in this Parliament because Government was good enough to accept my suggestion that all the Members of the Consultative Committee for External Affairs should be invited, all Chiarmen of the Committees of Parliament and leaders of all political parties should be invited to every general reception, banquet and so on on that occasion when all the international leaders gathered here, and they were all associated with the Conference. Therefore, it is but meet that Parliament should have placed on record yesterday—our Party had placed at on record a few days ago—our satisfaction with the leadership that has been provided by our Government, by our Prime Minister to Our country is making this conference such a success, and I hope it would become a beacon for the greater efforts and nobler efforts, and more successful efforts, that will come to be made during the next three-and-a-half years.

Lastly, I wish to congratulate India, Congratulate this Parliament and congratulate myself also that for the next three-and-half years at least there will not be a World War as a result of that, there will not be a war on India from any side, from any neighbour, and there would be peace. Three years of peace is in itself a glorious chance for India, or for that matter for any country, and I am glad this NAM has bestowed on us this gift of at least three and half years of peace, thanks to Indiraji's clarion call that "this is the biggest movement or world peace" during this season, this contemporary period.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it not be a time-bound peace.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Three years is a big enough time.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): In support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, I would say a few words.

Yesterday, seven or eight hours debate was held on the 7th Summit of Non-Alignment Movement. Except my friend Shri Jethmalani all the Opposition Members unanimously supported this policy. Of course, my friend Shri Jethmalani belongs to the old party which is responsible for the killing of Mahatama Gandhi. It is, therefore, not a surprise for me if he did not support our non-alignment policy.

At the very outset I would like to pay my humble tribute to our hon. Prime Minister not only for having become the Chairman of the Non-aligned movement but also for spending 36-hour day during the 7th Summit in order to ensure that India gains the honour and prestige in successfully holding the Summit. Many people talked about the fact that the heaviest burden of leading the Non-aligned Movement has been put on the slender but stout shoulders of our Prime Minister. I wish to point out that she was living on just two sandwiches a day for 7 days of the Summit. This shows her determination to make a success of whatever she takes on.

I have no doubt that this Angel of Peace will save the world from complete destruction. She has been unanimously chosen as the leader of two-thirds of human race for the next three years. She has given the clarion call to Super Powers to desist from any dastardly act of war. We should thank one Super Power at least for having responded favourably to this call.

I should also pay my tribute to the band of officials of External Affairs Ministry, who have worked day in and day out to make the 7th Summit a grand success. They have brought laurels to the country.

[Shri K. T. Kosalram]

I also welcome the commitment of Non-aligned Movement to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. We have to strive hard through international forums for getting the homeland for Palestinians.

My friend, the Foreign Affairs Minister is well aware of the fact that Sri Lanka, our neighbour, once upon a time was the administration of a British Governor of Madras Province. At that time a few lakhs of people were taken to Ceylon from Tamil Nadu with their sweat and blood they converted the dense mountainous forest regions of Ceylon into tea gardens, coffee plantation, rubber plantations, which are today the main-stay of Sri Lanka's economy. By 1947 the population of the workers of Indian Tamil origin had grown to 10 lakhs. At that time they were given universal franchise and they had elected their 7 representatives to the Senate of Ceylon. But the original settlers who are called Sri Lanka Tamils or Jaffna Tamils did not want equal status to be given to these workers of Indian Tamil origin.

17.00 hrs.

So, there are two types of Tamils. One is Jaffna Tamils and the other is Tamils of Indian origin. It is the Indian origin Tamils who went from Tamil Nadu to Ceylon. Jaffna Tamils are the real people of Ceylon. So, don't mix the two Tamils.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Like Non-Alignment and genuine Non-Alignment.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: There were about 10 lakhs of Indian origin Tamils. All of a sudden, Shri G.G. Ponnambalam, who was the Minister of Cabinet rank and also a Jaffna Tamil, brought forward a legislation removing 7, the representatives of Indian Tamil's in Parliament. He not only removed their 7 Parliament Members but also removed one million Tamils of Indian origin from the voters list. It is Shri G. G. Ponnambalam, a Jaffna Tamil who brought about this legislation. I would not name the Sinhalese. The Jaffna Tamils were responsible for removing the Tamils of Indian origin from the citizenship of Sri Lanka. So, the hon. Minister is well aware that all of them are now scattered.

There were agreements. Sirimavo-Shastri agreement was there. Afterwards, there was Shrimati Bandaranaika—Mrs. Gandhi agreement. But both the agreements have lapsed. There is no agreement now. You see, 6 lakhs of people are Stateless there. It is not just 1,000 or 2,000 or 3,000 people but it is 6 lakhs of people who are Stateless. So, I have gone to Sri Lanka thrice. I met President Shri Jayawardene even before he was elected in the recent Presidential elections. He was kind enough to assure me that after the elections, he would consider this issue sympathetically. He said that "we cannot carry on with the Stateless people for ever.'

Now, the Hon. Minister may be well aware of it. I welcome the recent statement made by the Sri Lanka President, Sh. Jayawardene when he was in New Delhi for the 7th Summit. He has stated categorically that the problem of stateless people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka is an internal problem and the Government of Sri Lanka would soon find a solution to this issue. Of course, I may not agree with him that it is an internal problem because as long as they are stateless, they are our people, they are Tamils of Indian origin also. But I am not disputing the statement because he has given the assurance that the Sri Lanka Government would soon find a solution. It is a very categorical statement. He told the Press people that he would find a solution. He also added that the 'statelessness' of these 6 and odd lakh people could not be continued indefinitely. He has asked his two Ministers to prepare a comprehensive report for implementation so that this prolem is solved for ever.

I met Mr. Tondaman who is a Cabinet Minister in the Sri Lanka Government and who is preparing everything regarding this report. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take it up with the Sri Lanka Government also.

The hon. Minister is well aware that the Estiates Committee has also submitted a report on this issue. We said, no person of Indian origin should be taken from Sri Lanka. They should be granted citizenship there. I may place this information before the hon. House that in the year 1980, Indian citizenship right has been granted to 80,000 people of Indian origin. Indian Passports have been given to 80,000 people but their legitimate financial dues have not been given. It only means that Sri Lanka wants that those people should work in Sri Lanka. It amply makes the position clear because gratuity and other financial benefits have not given to them. Still now they are stateless people. This is the thing about which the report has been submitted by the Estimates Committee. I was the Convenor of the Committee. We submitted to Parliament a very elaborate report. My hon. friend, Mr. Rahim, is from Kerala and my hon. friend. Mr. Narasimha Rao, is from Andhra. Both the Ministers are south Indians. A number of Malayaless are there; a number of Telugu people are there; not only Tamilians. All these people should get Sri Lanka citizenship. They are the Ceylonese people; they are the citizens of Ceylon. I appeal to the Government of India to take interest in that and try to help in finding the solution of the problem of 6-1/2 lakhs Stateless people in Ceylon. I have seen the hon. Minister twice or thrice. He has assured me that he wil ldo something about it. I hope, he will keep up his assurance.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of the House is that there is the Trincomalle harbour, a natural beautiful harbour. Nobody knows about such a beautiful harbour. The British people had developed it. In this harbour, more than 100 giant tankers are currently getting rusted. Our High Commissioner in Sri Lanka has sent a certain proposal regarding the setting up of a oil refinery in Sri Lanka for the utilisation of more than 100 giant tankers currently getting rusted near Trincomalle. I have also written a letter to the Prime Minister as well as to the External Affairs Minister in this regard. It must have been forwarded to the concerned Ministry. I have visited the Trincomalle harbour and seen these giant tankers. The Sri Lanka Petroleum Corporation would like to have collaboration arrangement with the IOC for setting up of a refinery in the Joint Sector. Such a collaboration arrangement will bring closer the two neighbouring countries. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken in this regard. Both the American people and our people have tendered. You make a note of it. The Americans are keen to take over this strategic harbour and they have also tendered for this thing.

Another thing that I suggest is that the External Affairs Minister should immediately convene a Conference of our Ambassadors and High Commissioners in these 101 countries who are members of the NAM and give them a directive for expeditious implementation of the declarations passed at the NAM. This is my humble suggestion and, I hope, he will consider it.

My hon. friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, has explained elaborately how our Embassies and High Commissions are behaving with the ordinary citizens of India, whenever they go there. I need not elaborate more on that. Whenever Members of Parliament go there, everything is all right and they will arrange for lunch, dinner and so on. But when ordinary Indian citizens go there, they will not care for them..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not even a breakfast.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: They will not treat ordinary Indian citizens continuously. That is my experience. In the year 1960, as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, I went abroad and I have got my experience. But when as I go as a Member of Parliament everything is arranged there. But ordinary Indian citizens are not respected by our Embassies and High Commissions. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly tell them that they should also treat the ordinary citizens of India properly.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. When we discussed the External Affairs Ministry's budget in this House, any Indian feels proud about the position of this country in the comity of nations. India is today the leader of non-aligned nations, a well-knit group with a powerful voice. All of us have been proudly watching the deliberations of the Seventh Conference of the Heads of States and Governments of non-aligned countries held in New Delhi. It is perhaps the largest gathering of the Heads of State and Government in living memory.

Some people have made some criticism but it is useless to join issue with them since the significance of the non-aligned movement is well known to every one and it has been proved that the unity among the non-aligned nations is being well maintained and positive contributions have been made by the non-aligned countries for the promotion of international peace and stability and a new economic order.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the founding father of the non-aligned movement along with the President Tito and President Nasser and the mantle of leadership has now fallen on his daughter who is our beloved Prime Minister. The world now looks forward to India today for leadership and guidance in the midst of threat of war and anarchy and economic disorder.

This has been the basic value of India inculcating the non-aligned movement from the very beginning and India is of the opinion from the very beginning that humanity is to balance on the brink of a collapse of the world economic system and annihilation through nuclear war. No nation wants tragedies to occur and if tragedies do come, no nation can escape from its clutches. So in the world of interdependence we have to depend on one another. If there is any trouble in any part, the other part is also going to be affected. So our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has rightly said in her address to the non-aligned Summit that we cannot pluck a flower without troubling the star.

This international outlook was a part of India's struggle for freedom, that India's future will be conditioned by world events and, in turn, India will condition the world affairs. It was the essential element of Nehru's thinking even in the pre-independence era. Soon after independence, India extended her support and friendship to all the nations who were still striving for their freedom. On India's initiative, an 18-Member Conference at New Delhi called upon the United Nations to take steps for the independence of Indonesia. India under Nehru extended full support to the people of Indo-China to free themselves from French rule. It was India which condemned the Anglo-French-Israeli attach on Egypt. It is our positive support both within and outside the United Nations which contributed towards the final settlement of the problem resulting in withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt and recognising its sovereignty over the Suez Canal. At the time of independence, the major Powers had developed a rigid attitude towards each other, and the international situation was charged with tensions.

In the midst of cold war, India had adopted a policy of non-alignment to promote international peace and to lessen tension among major Powers. India did not take sides during the Korean crisis in 1950, and its impartial approach was recognised by all. As a result of that, India was chosen Chairman of the U.N. Repatration Commission in Korea. The Commission did commendable work.

India suggested a standstill agreement for the cessation of tests of all nuclear weapons. When the partial Test Ban Treaty was signed by the Soviet Union, the USA and Britain in 1963, India was one of the first countries to sign the Treaty in the same year. The U.N. Secretary-General has said that India and other non-aligned countries helped in bringing about this Agreement.

Even though China did not adhere to the principle of peaceful co-existence and committed aggression on our country and occupied illegally large areas of our territory, India has taken the initiative to

work for normalisation of relations with that country. After about 15 years, Ambassadors were exchanged in 1976.

India has signed a boundary agreement with Burma in 1967 and a maritime boundary agreement with Sri Lanka in 1974. India has also signed a 25-year Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Bangladesh. All these show that India desires to have friendly relations with its neighbouring countries and also other countries. It is because the basic ideals of friendship have been ingrained in the Indian blood.

The world looks forward to India today for leadership and guidance. It is not because we are merely an important non-aligned nation away from the power blocs but also because we are the second most populated country in the world where democracy has survived, grown and flourished. When nations have passed into the hands of dictators one after another and democracy got buried, India is perhaps the only important model in the world where democracy, secularism and socialism have made a determined headway. I congratulate our Prime Minister for ably steering our country in the midst of global problems.

Throughout the last decade, India has followed a steady foreign policy. This policy of preserving our sovereign independence, maintaining the freedom of judgment and action as the essence of nonalignment, promoting international peace and stability, reducing world tension and fashioning a more equitable structure of international economic cooperation based on justice and fairplay has stood the test of time. This has also helped us in strengthening our economic base, our self-reliance and our development without external pressures. We are well aware of the fact that the political and economic scene in the world today is in a state of flux. There has been rapid deterioration in East-West relations. The epicentre of world tension has really shifted from Europe to Asia. Tension between the two power blocs has also increased due to progressive arms build up by the USA and the USSR and the proposal to deploy deadly misshes in Europe. And because of this proposal, the Super Powers are threatening each other. The growth of science and technology have added to the fears of destruction instead of reducing poverty and hunger. The war among the Gulf countries, the problem in Afghanistan, the woes of Lebanon and the strifes in many developing countries in Asia, Africa and South America have a potential of engulfing all of us in a global conflict. In the economic front, there is chaos and disorder. There have been four consecutive years of stagnation and decline in the world economy. Unemployment in developed countries is now exceeding 10 per cent of their labour force. In developing countries the situation is worse. Their balance of payments deficits and their debt burdens have doubled during the last four years. Their export earnings have gone down considerably and commodity prices have collapsed.

Disparities between developed and developing countries have widened. There is a growing feeling that unless the nations work consciously for a new global economic and political order, the mankind would be submerged in an unprecedented chaos leading to disastrous consequences.

The United Nations and its affiliates are no longer able to control the deteriorating situation as in the past. The collective wisdom of nations should find ways to deal with the problems in a more determined way. The non-aligned countries who represent the collective voice of the poor should play a very meaningful role in this context and India as the leader has a great responsibility on her shoulders.

India's growing role to-day casts a heavy burden on our representatives abroad. Our embassies should be in a position to project our policies and image in a more efficient, effective and adequate manner. Cultural exchanges should be cultivated purposefully so that the opportunities given to us can be fully taken advantage of. Economic ties and trade relationship with the non-aligned countries should be carefully cultivated. It requires a fresh look at the possibilities of re-

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

newed trade and commercial relationship with these developing nations.

Secondly, India must take the leadership of strengthening the United Nations and influencing the effectiveness of this organisation through the combined strength of the non-aligned nations. This requires constant consultative efforts. We must make the power blocs feel that peace and security in the world are not merely confined to their interests but the vast number of countries outside the power blocs have also a stake.

The Prime Minister has rightly called for an international conference on money and finance for development to appreciate the urgent needs of the developing countries. Their economic policies, programmes and problems should no longer be a subject at the whims and caprices of international financing organisations funded and influenced largely by the developed countries. A way has to be found out to mobilise adequate funds for investment in critical areas of food, energy and industrial development in the poor countries.

In view of the arms build up across our borders by Pakistan and the unfortunate reference to Kashmir made by its President, we have to be careful about their intentions. This might require a fresh thinking about our political and economic relationship in the global context....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Hear, hear.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, Pakistan has used force against India thrice to detach the State of Jammu and Kashmir from India. India by signing the Simla Agreement in 1972 demonstrated its peaceful intentions towards Pakistan. In view of the changed situation after the development in Afghanistan India has maintained a dialogue with Pakistan's President that India really wants friendship with that country. Pakistan need not have any fears from India as regards its security.

Sir, it goes without saying that the people of Pakistan and India come from the same stock and they are and they will live as brothers. It is in our interest to see that Pakistan remains stable and if Pakistan falls our borders will be connected with the most sensitive areas of the world. But such sentiment of India is not reciprocated by Pakistan Gen. Zia is trying to please USA, his own people and India in three different manners. For instance, Pakistan's attitude towards Afghanistan is pro-USA and the issue of Kashmir is pro-Pakistan People and not allowing the base for USA is pro-Indian. This is not a consistent policy. If Pakistan Government is really genuine about reducing tension towards India let there be free exchange of culture and there should be more trade for mutual benefit.

Sir, about Bangladesh, I must say, India only hopes that there would be stability in that country because instability only encourages other powers to fish in the troubled waters. India has the necessary power and resources to go ahead and create Brahmaputra-Ganga link but India believes in the development and partnership. India, therefore, looks forward to Bangladesh for cooperation in this field.

Sir, the situation in Afghanistan and the war between Iran and Iraq poses a threat to the world peace.

India has held consultations with neighbours and the non-aligned countries and also USA and USSR. These consultations have prevented harsh actions by major powers and helped in creating understanding of various issues iinvolved. India has expressed eagret and concern at the war between Iran and Iraq and has tried to promote solution through dialogue.

The military influences in the ocean around India and other non-aligned countries also requires a careful strategy to safeguard our interest. India must take the leadership in upgrading the level of science and technology in non-aligned world. The developing countries are at present fully dtpendant on the powerful interest groups in the developed countries for borrowing science and technology at a greater cost. The situation may call for establishment of a new organisation for accellerating the growth of modern technologies in the poorer countries. Our

Prime Minister has rightly stressed South-South cooperation. India can offer technical-know-how to many African countries which need technology. The OPEC countries can help Southern countries with oil and financial assistance. Unless economic order is re-restored in the spirit of partnership and on the principle of inter-dependance there cannot be any lasting solution to international tensions and conflicts.

Our experience has been that although we have maintained excellent relations with both powers without being involved in their mutual conflicts we are not able to get the desired support from some of them at the time of need.

The nuclear fuel issue is a living example. Similarly, in the matter of protecting the interests of Indians in different foreign countries particularly the UK, we have often come across attitudes which are not very favourable. All these require reassessment of our policies of mutual relationship in respect of these countries and in taking the firmer line when suitable opportunity arises.

I congratulate the Minister of External Affairs for completing another year of eventful international relationship and I hope that in the coming year, India would continue and enhance her effective role in the world events.

With these words I support the Budget proposals.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी द्वारा विदेश मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदान मागों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं।

श्रीमन्, हमारा देश भारत सदा से ही शांतिप्रिय देश रहा है। हमारे देश की नीति सदा ही अपने पड़ौसी देशों और दूसरे देशों से अच्छे एवं मधुर संबंध बनायें रखने की रही है। आज से करीब दो हजार साल पहले बौद्ध युग में जब यातायात का कोई साधन नहीं था तो यहां नालन्दा और तक्षशिला जैसे विश्व-विद्यालयों में विदेशों, जैसे चीन, तिब्बत मिश्र, इंडोनेशिया आदि सुदूर के देशों से विद्यार्थी भारतीय सभ्यता, संस्कृति, धर्म का अध्ययन करने के लिये आते थे तथा यहां आकर शिक्षा-दीक्षा ग्रहण करते थे।

आज भी हमारी नीति गुट निरपेक्षता, तटस्थता के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी भारत ने इसी नीति को स्वीकार किया। आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने, आज मुझे यह कहते हुए अत्यन्त हर्ष और गौरव हो रहा है कि, जिस नीति को स्वर्गीय मार्शल टीटो और स्वर्गीय नासर के साथ मिल कर जन्म दिया था, आज भी हम उस नीति और आन्दोलन के न केवल समर्थक ही है बल्कि उस आन्दोलन का भारत आज नेतृत्व भी कर रहा है। यह बड़े फख्र और गौरव की बात है कि इस आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व भारत के हाथ में आया है।

श्रीमान सारा संसार जानता है कि इस महीने 7 से 12 तारीख तक भारत की राजधानी, नई दिल्ली में गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों का शिखर सम्मेलन हुआ जिसमें 101 राष्ट्रों ने भाग लिया। इस सम्मेलन में हमारी महान् नेता, देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सर्वसम्मति से अध्यक्ष चुना गया। हालांकि पंडित नेहरू के जमाने से ही इस आन्दोलन ने जोर पकड़ा था और जिस वक्त इस आन्दोलन का पहला सम्मेलन हुआ था तो उस समय राष्ट्रों की संख्या बहुत कम थी। परन्तु दिन-प्रति-दिन निर्गुट राष्ट्रों की संख्या बढ़ती गयी और सातवें सम्मेलन तक जो कि नई दिल्ली में हुआ, आते-आते इस की संख्या बढ़ कर 101 हो गयी।

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

श्रीमान् पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने संसार के देशों को सद्भावना, मैत्री और सहयोग जैसे सिद्धांतों पर चल कर विश्व शांति स्थापित करने का आह्वान किया था। हमारी स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति है और यही नीति विश्व शांति के हित में है।

श्रीमान्, हमारा देश और हमारी सरकार उपनिवेशवाद और रंगभेद की नीति के विरुद्ध है। सोवियत रूस हमारा अभिन्न मित्र है। रूस ने हमारा सुख-दुख दोनों में साथ दिया है। उसने हमारा साथ ही नहीं दिया बल्कि हमारे विकास कार्यों में भी हमें भरपूर सहयोग दिया है। हम और हमारे साथी जो इस सदन के सदस्य भी हैं, और बाहर भी हैं, वे सभी अपने पड़ौसी देशों से मधुर संबंध बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। हमारे कुछ विरोधी मित्र कहा करते हैं कि भारत किसी का पिछलग्गू है। हमारी नेता ने इस बारे में कहा बार-बार कहा है और मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश को बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत का इतिहास बताता है कि भारत हमेशा से नेतृत्व करने वाला रहा है। भारत किसी का पिछलग्गू नहीं रहा है। जिनके दिल में यह ख्याल है उन्हें अपने दिल से इस बात को निकाल देना चाहिये।

हम अपने पड़ौसी देशों से अपने संबंध अच्छे रखना चाहते हैं। हमारे संबंध मधुर हैं। फिर भी हमारे कुछ पड़ौसी देश आधुनिक हथियार इकट्ठे करने में लगे हुए हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों ही अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला कि पाकिस्तान, चीन और अमरीका से हथियार खरीद रहा है। ये पड़ौसी देश हमारी उन्नति को देख कर खुश नहीं हैं। इन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल भारत के खिलाफ हो सकता है। पाकिस्तान के इरादे नेक नहीं हैं। पिछले दिनों चीन के कुछ लड़ाकू विमान पाकिस्तान के बेड़े में शामिल हो गए हैं। ये लोग अपनी सारी शक्ति हथियार खरीदने में व्यय कर रहे हैं और अपने देश के विकास की इनको कोई चिंता नहीं है।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है मैं उसको विदेश नहीं मानता। कल तक पाकिस्तान हमारे ही देश का अंग था। आज भी हजारों लोग यहां से वहां और वहां से यहां आते-जाते रहते हैं। पाकिस्तान की जनता आज भी भारत के साथ भाई चारे की भावना से रहना चाहती है। लेकिन वहां के तानाशाह शासक भारत को हमेशा नीचा दिखाना चाहते हैं। भारत से युद्ध करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि हमारी सेनाएं सशक्त हैं और दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करने में वे पीछे नहीं रहेंगी। अगर किसी देश ने हमारी तरफ टेढ़ी नजर से देखा तो उसको मुंह की खानी पड़ेगी।

हमारी नेता श्रीमती गांधी और हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि ईरान-ईराक संघर्ष समाप्त हो। मिस्र-इज़ाइल के संबंध सुधरें। हम चाहते हैं कि कंपूचिया, अफगानिस्तान, लाओस और वियतनाम की समस्याएं हल हों।

एक बात और मैं अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जिस देश में अपनी भाषा से काम नहीं लिया जाता वह देश ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। हमारे देश में हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा घोषित की गई। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि आज देश में और विदेशों में जो भारतीय कार्यालय है मिशन हैं, वहां पर कहीं भी हिन्दी में काम नहीं होता। 1980 में संसद की राजभाषा समिति ने अनेक देशों का दौरा किया था। कहीं भी भारतीय दूतावासों में, हाई कमी-

शनों में हिन्दी में काम नहीं होता है। यहां पर हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये। किसी भी राष्ट्र में उसकी भाषा का बड़ा महत्व होता है। आजादी के 35 वर्ष के बाद भी हम अपनी भाषा को अभिन्न अंग नहीं बना पाये हैं। विदेशी भाषा भी एक तरह की गुलामी है। आज दूसरे देशों को देखिये। वे अगर अपनी भाषा को नहीं अपनाते तो कभी इतनी तरक्की नहीं कर सकते थे। आज चीन, जापान, जर्मनी इस अवस्था में नहीं होते। वहां पर सारा काम उनकी अपनी भाषा में होता है।

जब भी किसी दूसरे देश का राष्ट्राध्यक्ष हमारे देश में आता है तो वह अपने ही देश की भाषा में बोलता है और बाद में यहां की भाषा या अंग्रेजी में उसका अनुवाद किया जाता है। मेरा माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे विदेशों में काम कर रहे अपने मिशनों को हिन्दी में काम प्रारंभ करने का निर्देश दें। मैं यहां यह उल्लेख करना भी आवश्यक समझता हूं कि हम "जीयो और जीने दो" तथा "बहुंजन हिताय बहुंजन सुखाय" के सिद्धांतों में विश्वास करते हैं। हालांकि, हम स्वयं एक विकासशील देश हैं और हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। फिर भी, हम अपने गरीब पड़ौसी देशों को समय-समय पर आर्थिक, टैक्नीकल तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता देते रहे हैं। नेपाल, भूटान, श्रीलन्का तथा बंगलादेश के आर्थिक विकास में भारत सरकार का भरपूर योगदान रहा है।

जब मैं 16 वर्ष का था तो यहां 1956 में एक अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मेला लगा था। वहां बड़े-बड़े बैनर लगे थे कि "हिन्दी-चीनी भाई भाई" उस समय भारत के प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और चीन के चाऊ-एन-लाई थे। चीन और भारत का हजारों साल से बहुत ही नजदीकी संबंध रहा है। लेकिन चीन ने सन् 1962 में अनायास ही भारत के ऊपर आक्रमण किया और तभी से हमारे संबंध बिगड़ते चले गये। यही नहीं सन् 1962 से पहले चीन ने एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र तिब्बत को हड़प लिया और वहां के धर्मगुरू दलाई लामा अपना देश छोड़कर भारत आएं तब हमारे देश ने उनको राजनैतिक शरण दी। श्री दलाई लामा और उनके लाखों अनुयायी आज भी भारत में हैं। अब चीन से धीरे-धीरे हमारे संबंध सुधरते जा रहे है। विश्व शांति की स्थापना में भारत का सदव से ही बड़ा भारी योगदान रहा है और आज भी है।

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आज के समय में हमारी महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन दिन दुनी-रात चौगुनी तरक्की करेगा और इस आन्दोलन के अधिक से अधिक राष्ट्र सदस्य बनेंगे जिससे कि विश्व शांति और भ्रातृ-भाव की भावना को बढ़ाने में योगदान मिल सके। भारत जिस तरह से हजारों साल से संसार का नेतृत्व करता चला आ रहा है उसी तरह से आज भी मुझे विश्व है कि वह अपनी नीतियों, परम्परा और सहृदयता के कारण संसार का नेता बना रहेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am much obliged to you for permitting me to express my views on the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs and the policies adopted by our Government in respect of foreign affairs.

So far as the Ministry of External Affairs Demands are concerned, there is a general consensus in this House as well as outside the House, and if at all there is any opposition, whether real or supposed, that opposition is expressed only to express

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it. The supposed opposition, as I may submit, is supposed and not real. And if at all anybody thinks that the opposition is real, then that may be based on an improper understanding of the policy itself, and therefore, although it may be real to them, it is unreal again.

My submission is that ours is a foreign policy which is based on a definite firm principle. Our forefathers have given us a motto:

यद्भूतहितमत्यन्तम् तत्सत्यमिति धारणा ।

What is our Dharana? What is our belief? What is our faith about Truth? We have taken up the Motto—*Satya Meva Jayate;* but, what that Satya? and then our forefathers say:

यद्भूतहितमत्यन्तम् तत्सत्यमिति धारणा ।

That which is in the interest of the beings, is truth. That is the firm philosophy given to us by our forefathers and it pervades all over our actions in any department of the activity of the Government. Therefore, in the activity of the external Affairs Ministry, our relations, our role towards our friends outside in the world is based on this and is, therefore, firm. We need not depend to formulate our policy, on the views and opinions of somebody else. We have not to dance to the tune of others; but we are told it is inherent in our blood, that we stand erect on the basis of that philosophy inherited by us and followed by our forefathers. therefore, we are not dependent on others. Our policy that way is totally independent. dependent only on the philosophy which we have inherited. Therefore, it is strong.

Our role today in the world politics is supreme. I use the word 'supreme'. It is not just an adjective that is being used, but it is supreme in various senses. We see now the two power blocs and the third is the Movement. It is not a bloc. it is supposed to be a Movement—a Movement of the non-aligned countries, called the Non-Aligned Movement. Now the force behind the Non-aligned Movement is the opinion of the peoples of the world. Just as in domestic affairs, public opinion always prevails and what we do is to create public opinion to enforce the will of the people, we go on taking some sort of programmes, activities and so on, similarly in the world politics it is the world opinion that is the most important. It is not the strength of the weapons, but it is the strength of the world opinion that ultimately prevails. And if anybody thinks that it is the strength of the weapons that will prevail, I think they are dwelling somewhere else, not in reality. Therefore, so far as the world opinion is concerned, it has been now clearly exhibited that India has taken the leadership of this world opinion. More than half of the world is following the leadership of India today. Therefore, in that sense, I may say that with this mighty force of world opinion, India has assumed the position of supremacy before which even the power blocs have to bow themselves. Therefore, there is a greater responsibility on this country. It is not with a sense of pride that we say that we have assumed that position, but with a sort of huminity that we have to say that we have a greater responsibility to discharge towards the world politics. Therefore, Sir, it is not for the purpose of having a leadership, it is for the purposes of discharging the duties—duties based on the philosophy which I have already stated—a firm philosophy—that it is necessary to achieve the maximum good of the peoples of the world. That is the philosophy. And with that philosophy, we have to go ahead.

Sir, you will appreciate that this has been vindicated by at least two instances to-day. The philosophy that the world opinion is supreme, is vindicated at least by two very visible instances. One is the Non-Aligned Movement's Summit held in Delhi. There is yet another instance to which I should make a reference: that is the successful conclusion of the Convention the Law of the Seas.

It was thought that seas and oceans were supposed to be the domain of powerful countries in the world. To-day, by the successful conclusion of this Convention on the Law of the Seas, India and the rest of the nations who signed this

treaty in Jamaica have successfully vindicated that it is the world opinion that plays the most important role and which assumes the most important power in world politics.

Under its foreign policy, India desires that world nations should visualize the future and act accordingly. War is not the ultimate weapon or ultimate end. During the Great October Revolution of USSR, the leaders of that country then had said that they wanted peace. They genuinely strove for peace. They were ignored for years. But ultimately history taught a lesson to those who tried to ignore this call for peace. Ultimately, the latter had to accept them and follow suit. Thereafter, within a short period of a week, ten days or 20 days many countries followed suit.

This is the reality. This is the *'Satyam'* I spoke about earlier. This is the *'Satyam'* because it is in the interests of the people. This alone is in the interests of the people. So, India desires various nations and power blocs to see this truth; war is not truth. It is peace which is truth, because peace is in the interests of the entire world. So, India desires that we should end this psycosis of war.

Right from the day we attained independence we have been wanting that there should be peace. Efforts have been made by us towards this end ever since then. India's voice of peace has been heard in almost all international forums. For instance, in respect of the conflicts in Middle East, Africa, the Pacific region and at all other places, you will see that India's voice, *i.e.* the call for peace, is respected.

It is not as if chair-personship has been given to India by fluke; or that it is because it has to be given to somebody, it has been given to us. It is not so. It is both by deliberate thinking and by intuition*i.e.* intuition developed by deliberate thinking over a long period that they decided that India and India alone could lead the non-aligned movement, on a progressive or a progressively successful path. It is out of that faith that India got that leadership.

Our Prime Minister got that leadership. It is no use speaing about our Prime Minister's qualities or otherwise, because they are beyond now expression, beyond description. There is no necessity of anybody to say that our Prime Minister is such and such; it is not necessary; it is better that we should not speak about our Prime Minister because the world recognised her. Where is the sense of our speaking and making such expressions about our Prime Minister? Therefore, it is better to keep ourselves silent and follow faithfully the path paved by our Prime Minister. A few may or may not accept this fact, but it is accepted by the rest of the world and the whole world.

So far as India is concerned, India desires from the nations of the world to visualise the future and act accordingly and renounce war. India has made every effort in that direction and successfully too. India's concern over the militarisation of the Indian Ocean has been shared by almost all littoral States. Nobody wants Indian Ocean to be turned into a military zone. We want peace; we do not wish war to be brought at our doors; we do not want war; and this is the war unfortunately which is a dangerous war, which will destroy the entire humanity. It is not a simple war; it is a nuclear war which has the capacity to destroy 20, 50, 60 lakh times the capacity of ordinary atomic weapons. If a war begins, it is not necessary to continue it for three years or five years or 10 years or more. Within one day or one hour, that means, within the shortest possible time, the war will be over and the entire world will be enguled in it. Warring nations, warmongers should visualise this. It is not only the rest of the world that will be destroyed but they themselves will be destroyed. It is just the *Bhasmasur*. It starts demolishing or destroying everybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In such a war, there would not be any victor or vanquished.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Everybody will be vanquished. There is no question of any victor at all. That is the position Therefore, it is better that the world appreciates India's concern over the enuncia-

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tion of war and removal of the Military bases in the Indian Ocean.

It is necessary to make one more submission by which India arises above the rest of the nations, without disrespect to them, and that is the willingness of India to share the scientific and technological resources with the developing countries. Now this necessity or desire to share them with the developing and underdeveloped countries is in consonance with our basic philosophy, which we had enunciated initially, that is, truth lies there where there is the well being of all people. With the extension of our researches or knowledge with regard to science and tecnology to these under-developed and developing countries, to those so-called backward nations, we are bringing them up; we are doing something for achieving the well being of these people and thereby also achieving our own well being. (*Interruptions*) This is our study. That is what I said, it is in consonance with our tradition; it is because of that that India has achieved a peculiar distinction in being the first and the only nation among the developing nations, in harving reached the Ocean bed, in finding or searching on the nodules.

18.00 hrs.

India is the only one nation among all the developing nations, which expresses its desire to share its technology with the rest of the underdeveloped and undeveloped countries. Similar is the case with the Indian experiments in Antarctica. India is prepared to share these researches with the under-developed and developing countries. That makes India dear to the hearts of our other brother nations in the world, which are under-developed and undeveloped. This is how today, India has assumed a supreme position in the world politics, But with that, India has assumed great responsibilities to be discharged with the rest of the world especially the under-developed and developing world. We doubt, there are problems-problems with our neighours. My hon. friend has said something about the problem of Tamilians in Srilanka. There are problems with Bangladesh, to some extent, with Nepal, Pakistan, China. But we are sincerely making efforts to solve them. It may appear that we are taking some some time. But it is not an act of a single individual or single party; it is a bilateral matter. Unless the other party comes forward with the sense of understanding and the same spirit of urgency, the matter cannot be solved with urgent effect. But I urge upon the Government to take not of this and to see that the problems are solved at the earliest.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The discussion will be completed tomorrow and the Minister will reply to the discussion tomorrow itself.

The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o' clock.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 24, 1983/Chaitra 3, 1905 (Saka).